

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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**LAST EDITION**

Continuing to exert pressure against the Austrians northeast of Gorizia, the Italian forces have gained further ground at the southeastern margin of the Bainsizza Plateau.

made that it has been decided temporarily to centralize authority in the hands of some members of the Provisional Government. A resolution along Maximalist lines having been passed by the Committee of Soldiers' and Workmen's delegates by 279 votes to 115, in the absence of soldier delegates, at a subsequent meeting, when the latter were present, this resolution was rejected by a considerable majority, and a Minimalist resolution to the following effect was adopted: that, as the country needs a revolutionary government, the only constitutional revolutionary and nonreactionary elements, the Committee of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has decided to convene a general conference of representatives of the entire organized democracy to settle the constitution of the Government until the meeting of the constituted assembly. Until the meeting of the above conference, the present Government will remain working with the revolutionary democracy, which is to lend energetic support. It is necessary that the Government should act in unison with the Committee of Revolutionary Safety.

The delegates of the masses of the population will await the decision of the democratic conference, meanwhile refraining from all controversial and unlawful actions. At the conclusion of this meeting of the Committee of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates



Mr. Tcheldze announced that the democratic conference will sit in Petrograd not later than Sept. 25.

#### Petrograd Restrictions

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau  
**PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)**—The Ministry of the Interior announced that from the 23rd instant no one will be permitted to enter Petrograd unless in possession of special authorization. The measure is taken, it is stated, with a view to the prevention of overcrowding.

#### Warning to the Troops

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau  
**PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)**—An order of the day has been issued by General Valdeff, Russian commander-in-chief on the western front, reminding the troops that the "enemy is not asleep, but on the contrary is intoxicated with the Riga success is preparing to break through the Russian front at Dvinsk and Minsk." The general adds that if the enemy were successful the Fatherland and the liberty acquired by the revolution would be lost. He therefore urges the troops to leave the settlement of internal questions to the Provisional Government and to do all possible to maintain the discipline and fighting capacity of the Russian troops.

#### Don Cossacks in Session

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau  
**PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)**—The Grand Council of Don Cossacks, in session at Novo Tcherkassk, has notified the Provisional Government of its inability to comply with the order to arrest General Kaledin, who as Cossack Helmann will attend the customary military Cossack conference to explain his actions. The Grand Council, however, repudiates the allegations of Cossack sympathy with the counter-revolution, asserting that at all times it has supported the Provisional Government.

#### BRITAIN UNAWARE OF PEACE MEETING

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau  
**LONDON, England (Monday)**—The Foreign Office announces that reports have appeared in the British and neutral press to the effect that a meeting of financiers recently took place in Switzerland to consider the effect of the war on international finance and to discuss the terms of peace. It is stated that British subjects entered into relations with subjects of enemy powers for this purpose.  
 His Majesty's Government have no knowledge of any such meeting, nor have passports been issued to British subjects for this or similar purpose. In the event of any information reaching the Government that there has been any meeting with such an object between enemy subjects and British subjects, appropriate legal proceedings will be taken to punish the offenders.

#### AMERICANS HONOR MARSHAL JOFFRE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau  
**PARIS, France (Monday)**—On the occasion of the third anniversary of the battle of the Marne, Mr. Sharp, the American Ambassador, presented Marshal Joffre with a trophy of palm and oak leaves in gold on behalf of the American committee and residents of New York City. A number of American officers were present. In making the presentation, Mr. Sharp recalled the part taken by Marshal Joffre in the great battle, which he referred to as having saved civilization and the world from the menace of German militarism. Replying, the marshal expressed his great confidence in the Allies' victory.

#### GREATER BERLIN PAINTERS AND KAISER

**AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)**—In reply to a protest against the note of President Wilson sent to the Pope from the painters of Greater Berlin, the Emperor has sent the following telegram:

"My hearty thanks for the loyal pledge from the painters of Greater Berlin regarding the attempt to seduce the German people into a breach of faith against their Kaiser and the Empire. The victorious success of our heroic sons on the battlefield can only lead to a peace which will be beneficial, too, for German handicrafts, if all unshakably and with one mind stand by one another."

The Lokai Anzeiger of Berlin says that no protest against President Wilson's reply has yet been made by the city authorities of Berlin, in contrast to those made by the authorities of other cities.

#### BREAD PRICES IN ENGLAND

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau  
**LONDON, England (Monday)**—As a result of the direct state subsidy, the cost of bread will be reduced, and, by order of the Food Controller, a baker is now required not to charge for sales over the counter more than 9d. for a four-pound loaf, 4½d. for a two-pound loaf and 2½d. for a one-pound loaf. Meanwhile an allowance, in accordance with the ration per person, is: Bread, four pounds per week; three pounds of flour; meat 2½ pounds per week, sugar 1½ pounds per week.

#### STRIKE ENDS IN PORTUGAL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau  
**LONDON, England (Monday)**—The Portuguese legation in London announces that notice of the termination of the strike in Portugal has been officially given post and telegraph services have again resumed their normal condition.

## KAISER'S WORD IS CHALLENGED

Former Russian Ambassador to France Tells of Interview With German Emperor in 1905—Exposes Erroneous Statements

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau  
**LONDON, England (Monday)**—The Morning Post publishes by courtesy of the Temps the account of an interview between their representative, M. de Jessen, and Mr. Isvolsky, referring to the Kaiser's attempt in 1905 to create a triple alliance of Germany, Russia and France.

Mr. Isvolsky refers to the summer and autumn of 1905 when the Dogger Bank incident occurred, also to the Battle of Tushima and the first efforts of the revolution in Russia, the separation of Norway and Sweden, and the visit of the German squadron to Copenhagen and of the British squadron to Danish ports. It was then that the Kaiser and the Tzar met at Bjorko. Here it was, at a moment well-chosen to convince the Tzar, that the Kaiser presented to the Tzar the proposal for a treaty of defensive alliance between Germany and Russia, directed expressly against Great Britain, the Kaiser counting on the adherence of France to Russia.

Nicholas II may, M. de Jessen says, have hesitated before signing, but the fact is signed at Bjorko the treaty brought by the German Emperor. The Kaiser then attempted to induce Denmark to join the proposed alliance.

It was in Denmark that Mr. Isvolsky had a conversation with the Kaiser, the former stating that the question of Alsace-Lorraine remained unsettled between France and Germany, a fact which would prevent France from joining the Alliance, but the Kaiser declared it was settled, for "in the Morocco affair I threw down the glove to France. France refused to fight it. She therefore refused to fight me. Consequently the question of Alsace-Lorraine no longer exists between us."

On His Majesty's return to Petrograd, Count Lamsdorf, the Russian foreign secretary, induced the Tzar to refuse to recognize the treaty of Bjorko, signed by the Tzar in the absence of his authorized counselor, a treaty to which Count Lamsdorf had ascertained that France would not entertain an idea of joining.

PARIS, France (Monday)—In an interview in the Temps, Alexander P. Isvolsky, former Russian Ambassador to France, challenges some of the statements made by the Kaiser in a telegram to the Tzar of Russia, one of a series of recently published messages exchanged by the two rulers in 1904-05 brought forward to show that a secret agreement had been reached between them to attempt an alignment of Germany, Russia and France against England.

Mr. Isvolsky declares that this secret agreement was canceled in the latter part of 1905 and was not renewed. He states also that the Kaiser told him that he considered the question of Alsace-Lorraine a closed issue, France failing to take up the challenge to fight Germany when Germany threw down the gauntlet during the Moroccan crisis early in 1905.

Mr. Isvolsky, who was the Russian Minister at Copenhagen at the time in question, admits that he had an interview with the Kaiser at Copenhagen in July, 1905, but declares that he did not express himself as represented by the Kaiser in a telegram of Aug. 2, 1905, to the effect that should war come and an attack be made on the Baltic Sea by a foreign power the Danes would be likely to resign themselves to an occupation of Denmark by Germany and Russia.

Mr. Isvolsky recalls that the Kaiser solicited the interview through Baron von Schoen, German Minister at Copenhagen, at the end of July, shortly after Mr. Isvolsky had successfully negotiated with Denmark the passage through the grand belt adjacent to Danish shores of Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet on its historic cruise to the Pacific in the Russo-Japanese War, and says that in view of the friendly way Russia had been treated by Denmark he certainly could not have considered with the Kaiser an eventual aggression by force against Denmark or any military action whatever by Russia against Danish neutrality.

"Emperor William's dispatch on that subject which you have just shown me is entirely erroneous on that point," said Mr. Isvolsky. "I have a very precise recollection of my conversation with the German Emperor. I was struck by the insistence with which he explained the necessity of an alliance between Russia, Germany and France against England."

"The real guarantee of a solidly established peace," the Emperor said, "is to be found in the close collaboration of the three great continental powers. Such an alliance would preclude British hegemony and assure the entire world the benefits of peace." "The realization of that vast project appears to me absolutely impracticable," I replied, "because France would never consent to enter into such an alliance."

"Why wouldn't she consent?" asked the Emperor.

"Because there is an unsettled question between France and Germany," I replied. "The question of Alsace-Lorraine."

"Pardon me," replied the Emperor, "but that question is settled."

"I don't understand, sir," said I.

"It is indeed settled," said the Emperor. "In the Moroccan affair I threw down the gauntlet to France. France refused to take it up. She refused to fight me. Consequently, the question of Alsace-Lorraine no longer exists between us."

"In reply to doubts I expressed," continues Mr. Isvolsky in the interview,

"the Emperor developed the idea that it was necessary, so to speak, to constrain France to accept a Russo-German alliance and to oblige her, willingly or not, to join it."

Mr. Isvolsky reveals that prior to the meeting between the Kaiser and the Tzar at Swinemunde in the summer of 1907, where they were accompanied by Mr. Isvolsky and Prince von Buelow, the Chancellor, the Tzar broached the subject of the secret treaty declared to have been signed at Bjorko in July, 1905, and expressed his firm determination not to reconsider the cancellation of it which, Mr. Isvolsky states, was decided upon in the latter part of 1905. Mr. Isvolsky says he subsequently informed Prince von Buelow that the treaty was null and void and that the Chancellor made no protest.

#### SIR A. C. GEDDES ON BRITISH ARMY NEEDS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau  
**LONDON, England (Monday)**—The Minister of National Service, Sir Auckland C. Geddes, met a deputation of the local tribunals advisory committee and appeal tribunals of Glasgow and district on Saturday. In the course of his statement, Sir Auckland referred to a general policy of recruiting and a new organization of ministry. There would, he said, be in addition to eight administrative departments, a committee representing government departments which were man-power users. For the purpose of recruiting, Great Britain would be divided into regions. Referring to needs of the army, Sir Auckland explained that both old and young men were required. He stated that men of all military ages must be drawn from civil life, whilst some men of all ages must remain at home.

War-time expedients, it also is explained, make necessary the control of legislation likely to interfere with military rule or operations. For the present a triumvirate of regents will represent the Crown. It will appoint a prime minister who is to summon a cabinet. These agencies will select a temporary state council which will be the forerunner of a parliament to be elected later by popular vote.

The temporary body will enjoy the full prerogatives of a legislative or organization. The council which recently retired was permitted to act only in an advisory capacity. It was this limitation which occasioned recurring friction and brought about the resignation of the council in a body. While the former council contained only 25 members it is planned to increase the new legislature to three or four times that number.

The embryonic state will have no authority to make foreign treaties or enter into international contracts while it remains under the domination of the powers of occupation, but will have full freedom to enact legislation intended to meet internal conditions. The educational and judicial systems already are under its unrestricted control. The prime minister will be a responsible factor in the proposed organization and will sign all decrees jointly with the three regents.

The date for the first popular elections to parliament will be determined by the temporary organization composed of the regents, the prime minister and the state council. The Archbishop of Warsaw, Prince Lubomirsky, Mayor of Warsaw and Count Ostrowsky are mentioned as possible regents. It is proposed to select only native Poles for the most important positions.

#### STANDARD BREAD LOAF EXPECTED

**CHICAGO, Ill.—A** movement to standardize the bread loaf throughout the country has been begun at a meeting of the National Association of Master Bakers. The size and price of the loaf have not been determined but action is expected before the conference adjourns.

J. L. Nicholson of the Federal Trade Commission is attending the meeting. He is investigating costs of the manufacture of bread, preliminary to government action to regulate the industry. Some bakers believe that the price of bread for many localities, where it is now selling for less than in other sections, will be the outcome of the investigation.

#### AMERICAN AGENCY STRUCK BY BOMB

**WASHINGTON, D. C.—The** American consular agency at Dunkirk, France, was wrecked by a German bomb Sept. 7, but the consular agent, Benjamin Morel, and the archives were unharmed. Mr. Morel is a citizen of France and the agency has been in his family for three generations.

#### WELLESLEY COLLEGE

**WELLESLEY, Mass.—Members** of the freshman class at Wellesley College arrived today for the work of the coming academic year, which starts next Monday. The three upper classes are scheduled to report at the college Friday. A series of entertainments have been planned for the new students during the week. Included will be a vaudeville show.

#### No U-Boats Thought to Be Near

**WASHINGTON, D. C.—Admiral** Benson, chief of operations, has reported to Secretary of the Navy Daniels his belief that there are no German submarines operating off the American coast and that the reports concerning them must be mistaken.

#### SUMMER IN ENGLAND ENDS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau  
**LONDON, England (Monday)**—Summer in England, officially ended at 3 a. m. today, when the Greenwich time came into force, the clocks being put back one hour.

#### FINAL ARGUMENTS POSTPONED

Final arguments in the Edison-City of Boston contract case, scheduled to start this morning before the Massachusetts Gas and Electric Light Commission, have been postponed until Oct. 1 by agreement of counsel.

#### UNITED PAPER BOARD COMPANY

**NEW YORK, N. Y.—United Paper** Board Company for year ending May 26, 1917, reports balance of \$724,439 available for common stock outstanding after preferred dividends, or \$7.88 a share.

## NEW POLISH STATE DECREED

Letters Patent for New State Communicated to Polish People—Constitutional Monarchy Based on Universal Franchise

**AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)**—The Imperial German and Austro-Hungarian letters patent decreeing a new Polish State were communicated to the people of Poland by Gov.-Gen. von Buelow in an audience at the Royal Palace at noon Saturday. The form of government contemplated for the new state is a constitutional monarchy based on universal direct suffrage.

While both powers of occupation reiterate a sincere desire to realize the spirit of the proclamation of Nov. 5, 1916, the provisions of which are amplified and defined in the present decree, it is at the same time understood that the transition of the present Poland to a state of complete independence and sovereignty can be achieved only by a safe and steady progression while the war is in progress. The Central Powers announce that they will be obliged to occupy Polish soil during that period for the purpose of defending their eastern front.

War-time expedients, it also is explained, make necessary the control of legislation likely to interfere with military rule or operations. For the present a triumvirate of regents will represent the Crown. It will appoint a prime minister who is to summon a cabinet. These agencies will select a temporary state council which will be the forerunner of a parliament to be elected later by popular vote.

The temporary body will enjoy the full prerogatives of a legislative or organization. The council which recently retired was permitted to act only in an advisory capacity. It was this limitation which occasioned recurring friction and brought about the resignation of the council in a body. While the former council contained only 25 members it is planned to increase the new legislature to three or four times that number.

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The date for the first popular elections to parliament will be determined by the temporary organization composed of the regents, the prime minister and the state council. The Archbishop of Warsaw, Prince Lubomirsky, Mayor of Warsaw and Count Ostrowsky are mentioned as possible regents. It is proposed to select only native Poles for the most important positions.

**AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)**—A decree published at Lublin and Warsaw on Sept. 12, transfers the supreme authority in Poland to a regency council of three members appointed by the monarchs of the occupying powers, says a Vienna message. All the decrees of the council must be countersigned by a responsible premier. The legislative power is to be exercised by the council.

The consent of the occupying powers, the decree provides, is necessary for all governmental affairs, the administration of which has not yet been handed over to the Polish authorities. The right to appoint international representatives and conclude international agreements may be exercised by the Polish authorities only after termination of occupation.

The Kaiser, according to the telegram, has sent to the Governor-General at Warsaw an autograph letter of the same purport as the one sent by Emperor Charles to the Archbishop of Lemberg, forecasting the new order of affairs in Poland.

The letter from Emperor Charles to Count Szeptycz-Szeptycki, Archbishop of Lemberg, who is expected to be the chairman of the new Polish regency council says:

"In agreement with the German Emperor I intend steadfastly to continue the consolidation of the Polish state in accordance with the manifesto of April 5, 1916, so that the country may be liberated from its heavy yoke and may attain, as far as the war situation permits, the development of the generous cultural and economic forces necessary to its political structure."

"Owing to the hard war times, it has not yet been possible for a Polish king as heir of the old, honorable and glorious crown of the Jagellons, again to enter the country's capital, and for the people's representatives, founded on democratic principles, to meet at Warsaw, but now, according to the wishes of the nation, the organs of the Polish state will be created and endowed with executive and legislative power."

#### FIRE IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau  
**ZURICH, Switzerland (Monday)**—Information has been received from Constantinople that two large warehouses and a railway station have been burnt down. It is stated that the station referred to is one built by the Germans as a Baghdad railway terminus.

#### GENERAL CADORNA'S MESSAGE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau  
**MILAN, Italy (Monday)**—A telegram has been received from General Cadorna in reply to a message from the citizens of Milan, stating that there could be no more encouraging promise to the fighting men than that which

has come from the heart of Milan saying that the whole people is prepared for unshakable resistance. "The present time is critical and I repeat once again there must be no faltering. Not only in the first line would any weakness be treason. Let every one, soldier or citizen, arm himself with the supreme will to conquer and victory will be ours." The telegram concludes by urging all classes and parties to unite to repeat the memorable motto of May, 1915, "Italy knows only the path of honor."

#### BRITISH MISSION PLANNING PARADE

Plans were formulated today by the executive committee of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission for a parade and rally next Monday, upon the arrival in Boston of the fifth royal Scots who are being brought here in the big drive being made for 25,000 recruits.

There will be two bands, one composed entirely of pipers, and in the evening a rally will be held, this plan to be followed during the stay of the Scots in Boston. Once each day one of the bands and probably a part of the soldier platoon will visit some suburban town or city to aid in getting recruits.

The arena has been secured for one of the biggest rallies, and it is expected Governor McCall, Mayor Curley and possibly Lord Northcliffe will make addresses.

At today's rally held on the Common, several recruits were secured. Tomorrow noon, Edward McGarry, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, will be the speaker.

The committee in charge of the daily parades includes: Col. W. P. Mendez, Maj. J. R. Smith, George S. Mitchell, president Highland Dress Association, Hugh Bancroft, Esq., Capt. W. S. Pepperell, Col. J. S. Barrows, George W. Bentley.

#### Big French Guns for Camps

Capt. William W. Overton, instructor in military tactics at Yale College, was at Northwestern headquarters this morning, extending to Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston the use of three of the big guns secured from France through the efforts of Colonel Azan. Yale has obtained four of the French field pieces, and Captain Overton proposes that three of these be distributed among the artillery camps at Boxford, Natick, Conn., and at Ayer. In return, he asks for three guns of American make to complete the Yale battery for instruction purposes.

Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Mrs. Edwards, Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston and Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, and Mrs. Robert Lovett were at Camp Devens, Ayer, on Saturday, calling upon Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges. The proposed club house of the United States Club was informally talked over during the afternoon.

#### Enlistment of Married Men

Enlistment of married men whose wives agree to sign a waiver of all claims for dependency is authorized in orders distributed to the recruiting stations for the army and navy in Boston, today. The orders say that in response to many inquiries the various chiefs of the departments of engineers, signalling, (including aviation), ordnance and the surgeon-general have decided to allow married men to enlist under these terms.

#### WOOD REPLACING COAL IN ARGENTINA

**WASHINGTON, D. C.—An** investigation has recently been made as to the feasibility of bringing wood in the form of rafts down the Parana River from the Corrientes and Chaco regions to supply the capital and other river points and to combat the general high cost according to a Commerce report. In view of the high specific gravity of the wood, however, and the fact that the rafts would aggravate the tendency of the river to shoal the project was disapproved and barges will be used for the purpose. Quebracho wood for burning is selling in the market for \$11.50 per metric ton, while anthracite coal has reached the unprecedented price of \$50 per metric ton. For the first 24 weeks of the current year 57,624 metric tons of wood have been shipped from Rosario to Buenos Aires and Montevideo.

#### SWEDEN'S PLEDGE PLEASES WASHINGTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau  
**WASHINGTON, D. C.—Administration** officials are manifestly gratified by the expressions of concern uttered by the Swedish Foreign Minister, accounts of whose statements have been received here. This Government has no official quarrel with Sweden, and as explained heretofore, the making public of the dispatches of Count Luxburg and the letter of the Ambassador in Mexico were intended to let the world, and also Sweden, know what has been going on.

The insistence of the Swedish Foreign Minister that no more dispatches will be permitted to go to Germany, if the promise is carried out, will be precisely what this Government has desired.

#### COAL SUPPLY CONSIDERED

**LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Plans** are being considered by owners and managers of office buildings and apartment houses in Louisville for cooperative measures to secure their coal supply during the coming winter season, with a view to insuring uniformity of delivery, and reasonable prices, says the Courier Journal.

#### GENERAL TO LEAVE CAMP

**WASHINGTON, D. C.—Brig.-Gen.** Winfield S. Edgerly, retired, has been relieved from active duty at the state mobilization camp at Concord, N. H., and directed to proceed to his home.

## CONGRESS NEARS END OF ITS WORK

House to Dispose of Deficiency Bill at Once, and Senate Will Expedite Legislation So as to Adjourn About Oct. 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

**WASHINGTON, D. C.—House** leaders plan to dispose of the \$7,000,000,000 urgent deficiency bill late today. When this measure passes the House, the lower branch of Congress will have practically completed its work. The Senate met for a short while on Sunday and determined on action the aim of which is to expedite remaining legislation as much as possible with a view to adjourning Congress about Oct. 1.

Leaders are very anxious to adjourn Congress as soon as possible, and indications are that the Senate, although slow heretofore, will cooperate in an effort to reach adjournment at the time tentatively set.

The soldiers' and sailors' insurance bill, which has already passed the House, is being given committee consideration and will probably be reported the latter part of the week. President Wilson, in a letter to Majority Leader Martin, asked that this measure be enacted into law during the present session, and as a result leaders will see that the bill is passed as expeditiously as possible, and it is understood that the use of the cloture will be invoked if such action is considered necessary.

President Wilson, as far as can be learned, has no new legislation to present, and is understood to be quite ready to have Congress go home. The war bond measure will go to conference from the House today, and the other two already are in conference hands.

Agreement on the war tax bill some time this week is expected. By Thursday, it is expected, the two big issues—excess profits tax and mail rates—will be under discussion. Forecasts are that the bill will emerge from conference carrying provisions for levies of about \$2,500,000,000. Changes will be principally in method of assessing taxation and not in amounts.

Only a few big differences exist between the two Houses on the war credits and trading with the enemy measures. More important provisions were added to the trading bill by the Senate.

Whether the alien draft resolution, adopted by the Senate last week, will be taken up in the House is undetermined. Many members want it adopted, but it may be crowded out in the rush preceding adjournment.

The Senate will Tuesday reconvene and take up the Webb export trading bill, already passed by the House, and this will be followed by the Walsh oil land leasing bill. The deficiency measure may replace one of these. The House committee, appointed to investigate defective ammunition, begins its hearings today, with a number of employees, including inspectors and chemists of the Frankford arsenal, called as witnesses.

#### GERMANY AND BRITAIN IN 1908

(Continued from page one)

tried. "Have I ever," the Emperor continued, "been false to my word? Falsehood and prevarication are alien to my nature. My actions speak for themselves, but you do not listen to them, but to those who misinterpret them. That is a personal insult which I resent. To be misjudged, worried and scrutinized by jealous, mistrustful eyes taxes my patience severely. A considerable section of your press refuses the proffered hand, insinuating that the other holds a dagger. I strive, without ceasing, to improve relations, but you retort that I am the arch-enemy."

The diplomatist reminded the Emperor that not only England but Europe disapproved Germany's permitting the German consul to return from Tangier to Fez. The Emperor replied impatiently that German subjects were crying for help and protection. "And why not?" Are those who complain aware that the French consular representative had already been in Fez several months? Reference was then made to Germany's recognition of Muley Hafid, the new Sultan of Morocco, before he had notified his full acceptance of the act of Algeiras to all the powers. The Emperor replied that Muley Hafid had notified the powers weeks before the decisive battle was fought. He had sent identical notes to Germany, France, and Great Britain already in July, recognizing all obligations towards Europe, entered into by Abdul Aziz. There was, therefore, no need for a second communication after he had become Sultan by right of victory in the field. The diplomatist pointed to the effusive approval by the German press of this strong German act, "taking place of words," thereby proving that Germany would, once more, intervene in shaping events in Morocco. The Emperor replied there were mischief-makers in both countries, and he would not attempt to weigh their relative capacity for mischief. Nothing had been done running counter to "his explicit declaration of love of peace."

He referred to the subject uppermost in his mind, namely, his proved friendship for England. During the South African War, popular opinion in Germany had been bitterly hostile, he said, but not that of official Germany, and while other European peoples had fêted Boer delegates, he alone refused to receive them, when the German people would have crowned them with flowers. This practically led to a collapse of their mission. When the struggle was at its height, France and Russia invited Germany to join in calling on England to end the war, not only to save the republics, but to humiliate England. "I replied," the Emperor continued, "that Germany, far from joining a concerted European action to put pressure on England, would keep aloof from politics bringing her into conflict with a sea power like England. Posterity will some day read telegrams in Windsor archives. Englishmen now insult me by doubting my word, and should know what were my actions in the time of their adversity. During your Black Week, December, 1889, Queen Victoria wrote me in sorrow and affliction. I replied sympathetically. Nay, more, I bade one of my officials procure an exact account of the number of combatants in South Africa and the actual position of the opposing forces." The Emperor then stated that a document at Windsor Castle, awaiting the impartial verdict of history, shows what he considered would be the best plan of campaign. He told how he submitted it to his General Staff for criticism and added that the plan was very much on the same lines as that adopted by Lord Roberts. The Emperor stated also that Germany should have a powerful fleet to protect her growing commerce and her interests even in most distant seas. "Germany," he continued, "looks ahead, and must be prepared for eventualities in the Far East. Considering the rise of Japan and the national awakening of China, only those powers who had navies will be listened to. Even England may welcome assistance from a German fleet when they speak together on the same side in the great debates of the future."

The Times, next day, commenting on the interview, said the Emperor's admissions justified and confirmed distrust. "He acknowledges German unfriendliness toward England, not only during the Boer War, but at the present moment. We have always," the Times continued, "professed sincere admiration for gifts and qualities of the Emperor and his people, but we refuse to allow this admiration to blind us. Possibly the explanation expected in Paris is correct, namely, that the conversation was intended to sow distrust between Britain, France and Russia, which their joint action is so disastrously felt. Our Paris correspondent has already given account of how apparently Berlin was not unwilling to humiliate Great Britain. The Emperor alleges there had been a French consul at Fez many months before Dr. Vassel's secretary hurried thither from Tangier. This is incorrect. A native has been in charge of archives of the French consulate. There was not, then, nor is there any other French consular representative in Fez. Our Paris correspondent obtained this statement from a gentleman who studied the German Emperor's attitude toward Britain, France and Russia during some 13 years."

The correspondent mentions the Kruger telegram, which the Emperor passed over in silence. The day before the dispatch of the telegram, the German Foreign Secretary visited the French Ambassador in Berlin to ask if France would join Germany in a diplomatic action concerning the Boer states. The French Ambassador stated that France had no great interest in Africa, and inquired whether Germany in return would support France on the Egyptian question. The reply was in the negative. The French Ambassador stated that without consulting his Government, he was sure France would not interest herself in German South African projects. The next step was in November, 1899, when Mr. Mura-vieff, Russian Foreign Minister, was in Paris. He suggested to M. Delcasse that the situation was apparently suitable for representations to Britain in favor of peace. Delcasse replied France could only contemplate amicable representations similar to those undertaken to stop the Spanish-American conflict. The same thing happened in March, 1900. Returning to Russia, Mr. Muravieff visited the Emperor and Prince von Buelow at Potsdam explaining that since the tide of war had turned, the position was favorable. British national feeling being no longer so sensitive, Germany replied that the contemplated action might not be an affair of a day, but might be prolonged, thereby doubtless meaning Germany, Russia and France should begin by pledging themselves to maintain the status quo in Europe. France felt this would involve acknowledging the treaty of Frankfurt and declined, and negotiations dropped. "The Emperor's language," the correspondent states, "varies strikingly. He has spoken to more than one French Ambassador of the English peril. Russians have had similar statements made them, and he has spoken to Englishmen of Russia in terms not flattering."

lapse of their mission. When the struggle was at its height, France and Russia invited Germany to join in calling on England to end the war, not only to save the republics, but to humiliate England. "I replied," the Emperor continued, "that Germany, far from joining a concerted European action to put pressure on England, would keep aloof from politics bringing her into conflict with a sea power like England. Posterity will some day read telegrams in Windsor archives. Englishmen now insult me by doubting my word, and should know what were my actions in the time of their adversity. During your Black Week, December, 1889, Queen Victoria wrote me in sorrow and affliction. I replied sympathetically. Nay, more, I bade one of my officials procure an exact account of the number of combatants in South Africa and the actual position of the opposing forces." The Emperor then stated that a document at Windsor Castle, awaiting the impartial verdict of history, shows what he considered would be the best plan of campaign. He told how he submitted it to his General Staff for criticism and added that the plan was very much on the same lines as that adopted by Lord Roberts. The Emperor stated also that Germany should have a powerful fleet to protect her growing commerce and her interests even in most distant seas. "Germany," he continued, "looks ahead, and must be prepared for eventualities in the Far East. Considering the rise of Japan and the national awakening of China, only those powers who had navies will be listened to. Even England may welcome assistance from a German fleet when they speak together on







LATEST OFFICIAL  
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

fished with respect to the German attacks along the Aisne and in the region of Mort Homme.

## German Artillery Busy

PARIS, France (Monday)—German artillery fire was intense at several sectors on the French front in the Apremont forest last night, preceding a temporarily successful attack. The War Office statement today said the Apremont assault gained the enemy forces a foothold, but that counter-attacks by French forces drove the Germans out. Another violent German surprise attack in the Vosges failed. In other sectors the statement reported violent artillery fire.

## News From Russia Encouraging

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first official cables from Petrograd to the embassy received today have been most encouraging. They show that the Korniloff rebellion has been put down and the morale of the troops remains good.

With regard to the military situation the embassy has issued the following statement:

"Happily the Korniloff movement did not weaken us. Our front has suffered no reverses. Troops are advancing upon Riga. The morale of the army is splendid. In the past five days we have advanced more than seven miles on the Riga front."

The following statement has also been officially issued:

"Confirmation that the Korniloff movement has been liquidated was received this morning. Thus far there has been no bloodshed. The Provisional Government is now stronger than ever before."

"General Korniloff has been succeeded by General Alexieff. Kerensky remains commander-in-chief, but General Alexieff will practically have complete charge of all army movements."

"Responsibility for the Korniloff revolt has been fixed upon advisers of the general. The Cossack movement is still unsettled, but is not regarded as serious."

"A series of new generals and subordinate officers have been appointed by General Alexieff, with the aim in view of reestablishing discipline. The old commanders are discredited, and it has been decided to appoint an entirely new force."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The German official statement issued on Sunday says:

Western theater—Flanders front: The artillery activity was varied in extent, being especially intense at the Ypres-Menin road, where violent waves of fire were directed against our fighting zone. Several British battalions attacked there, but the assault collapsed almost everywhere, with heavy losses.

North of the road the enemy troops forced their way into our forward trenches on a breadth of about a company. Southeast of Arras the enemy fire suddenly increased to the greatest intensity in the afternoon.

After creating an artificial fog the British broke forth on a front of 1500 meters near Cherisy. Flame throwers and armored cars were used to make way for the storming troops. Our powerful defense with artillery and machine guns broke down the enemy thrust. Where the enemy forces reached our trenches they were thrown back in hand-to-hand fighting. At the same point the enemy troops repeated the attack shortly before midnight. Again the attack broke down with heavy losses.

Front of the German Crown Prince: Apart from reconnoitering engagements and a vigorous destructive fire periodically in some sectors, the fighting activity was slight.

Eastern theater and Macedonian front: There were no large fighting operations.

Sunday—The statement issued by the army headquarters on Saturday on the situation along the different fronts says:

Eastern theater: There was only slight military activity, and the situation everywhere is unchanged.

Macedonian front: There were no important events.

Western theater: Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria—in some sectors of the Flanders front the fighting activity of the artillery again increased in the evening. Drumfire this morning was followed at St. Julien by an English local attack, which was frustrated by a counter-attack. A number of Englishmen were taken prisoners.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: At the Winterburg, near Craonne, shock troops belonging to Baden regiment, during a reconnoitering expedition, fetched prisoners from the French trenches. Those of the enemy forces who penetrated our positions were driven out immediately by counter-attack. A number of prisoners remained in our hands.

On the east bank of the Meuse (Verdun front), after a short artillery preparation, portions of the battle-tired Baden division stormed the height east of the Chaume wood. The enemy forces offered stubborn resistance, which was broken in hand-to-hand fighting. More than 300 prisoners were taken. The sanguinary losses of the enemy forces were further increased because of their fruitless counter-attacks.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Monday)—The Turkish official report made public on Sunday follows:

East of Ravanduz our troops carried

out an attack on two enemy positions, which were then occupied.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—This morning's communiqué states that successful raids were carried out during the night by English and Scottish regiments against the German positions east of Epheby in the neighborhood of Arras, the Douai railway, and southeast of Gavrelle. Several prisoners and two machine-guns were captured by us. Many of the enemy forces were killed and their dugouts, trench mortar emplacements and dumps, were destroyed with explosives. The hostile artillery showed more activity during the night east of Ypres.

The official statement issued on Sunday says:

Following their successful raid on Saturday afternoon, west of Cherisy our troops raided enemy trenches in this neighborhood a second time on Saturday night and penetrated the German positions as far as the western outskirts of Cherisy. We captured a few more prisoners and two machine-guns. Our casualties were again slight. In addition to the prisoners taken by us and the enemy casualties in wounded, over 70 Germans were killed in the course of these two raids. Their dugouts and defenses were completely wrecked.

During the night a hostile party attacked one of our posts north of Lens, but was driven off.

Early on Sunday-morning the enemy forces counter-attacked north of Inverness Cope in an endeavor to retake the strong point captured by us on Saturday in this area. This attack also was repulsed.

The hostile artillery showed increased activity on Saturday night east of Ypres.

Last night's official report says:

During the night the enemy forces raided our trenches in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Comines Canal and east of Messines. A few of our men are missing. In the morning the enemy troops heavily bombarded our trenches north of Langemarck. Their infantry attempted to advance; our counter-barrage opened immediately and no hostile attack developed.

There was considerable artillery activity on both sides in the Ypres sector.

On Saturday the weather did not improve. A strong west wind still rendered difficult the return of our machines from bombing raids and fighting behind the enemy lines. Artillery and photographic work continued and three tons of bombs were dropped on two hostile airdromes east of Courtrai, an airdrome and ammunition dump northeast of Cambrai and hostile billets and huts. Six German machines were brought down out of control. Four of our machines are missing.

Sunday—The British official statement issued on Saturday says:

In the course of the night we improved our positions slightly east of Westhoek. A strong party of the enemy forces yesterday evening attacked the ground gained by us during the day northeast of St. Julien. As they advanced to attack, the Germans were caught in our artillery barrage and dispersed.

Considerable activity continues to be shown by hostile artillery north of Langemarck.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

On the Aisne front the two artilleries were quite active in the region of Braye-en-Laonnois and Cerny.

On the right bank of the Meuse, the Germans delivered a new attack on our positions north of the Carrières Wood. Our fire, directed with precision, compelled the enemy forces to retire in the direction of the trenches which they had left. On the left bank of the Meuse there was lively artillery fighting, and in the region of Le Mort Homme. The day was calm on the rest of the front.

The statement issued earlier in the day said:

Northwest of Rheims a strong attack by the enemy troops against our posts in the region of Lohve was repulsed.

Sunday—The official statement issued by the War Office on Saturday reads:

Quite violent artillery actions occurred in the sector of Moulin de Lafaux and on the right bank of the Meuse. In Champagne we successfully carried out a surprise attack on German trenches in the region of Mont Haut. We destroyed an observatory and a number of shelters and brought back about 10 prisoners.

On Sept. 13 and 14 four German airplanes were brought down by our pilots in aerial engagements.

Eastern theater, Sept. 14: There is nothing to report. On the Macedonian front the artillery activity was of a minor nature.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

Western front: In the direction of Riga and on the Pskov Road, in the region of the Zeregov Farm, a stubborn battle is proceeding. Our troops are showing great firmness and stability, repelling attacks. In the region north of Lake Petcher our scouts found the burned remains of a German airplane which our fire had brought down. On the remainder of the front there were fusillades.

Rumanian front: In the direction of Fokshani, in the region of Fitioneschi and Merecheski, enemy scouting parties attempted at several places, under cover of artillery fire, to approach Rumanian trenches, but were repelled everywhere. An enemy attack, aimed northwest of Merecheski was repulsed.

Caucasian front: Nothing of importance occurred.

Aviation: One of our airplanes

dropped several bombs on Tveretch (south of Dvinsk). Successful hits were observed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Monday)—The official statement issued on Sunday says:

On the Bainsizza Plateau on Saturday, the gallant Sassari brigade with splendid elan gained ground at the southeastern margin, capturing 17 officers, more than 400 men and some machine-guns.

Troops massed in the Ravenna area, east of Monte San Gabriele, were bombarded with about 2½ tons of bombs by two of our aerial squadrons.

Sunday—The official statement issued on Saturday follows:

There has been artillery activity of noticeable intensity in some sections of the Trentino and Julian fronts. Near Log in the northern zone of the Bainsizza plateau by advancing we rectified our line of occupation and captured prisoners. On the Carso, the enemy lines of communication were bombarded by our airmen with about three tons of bombs.

In an aerial combat an enemy airplane was brought down in flames in the Auzza torrent at Avseck. The pilots were killed.

NORMAL MEXICAN  
STATUS FORECAST

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Mexican embassy here has predicted that conditions will be normal in Mexico within six or eight months. The forecast was based upon the fact that the munitions embargo has been relaxed to the extent of permitting 3,000,000 cartridges to go to the Carranza forces, while the followers of the leading rebels, Villa, Zapata and Pelaez are rapidly scattering.

This lifting of the munitions embargo will permit an increase of armament for the villagers in many pueblos, who can then act effectively against bandits.

Villa is reported as having now but a mere handful of followers, while Pelaez, who has controlled the oil field district of Tuxpam, is asking for an amnesty. The embassy has advised that he surrender and has promised that the rebels' lives will be spared.

Meanwhile Zapata's forces are being threatened with defeat or dispersal in the south.

FRANKLIN UNION  
ANNOUNCES PLANS

Marine engineering, taught by practical men who are engaged in such work, and who have had experience, will be a new feature at the Franklin Union this year. The step has been taken, it is announced, to help in supplying the demand for marine engineers in the government service.

The class in estimating for architects and builders will be in charge of Frederick H. Hunter, a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1902, with post graduate special work in 1903. Capt. Herman T. Parker, United States steamboat inspector, will conduct the new class in navigation, which from the heavy enrollment, appears to be meeting a real need.

Irving H. Cowdrey, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology staff, will succeed M. C. Mackenzie as head of the machine construction department. Mr. Mackenzie has resigned to take charge of a large manufacturing plant in New Hampshire.

John McElroy, an expert draftsman, has been added to the instructing staff.

Classes for the tenth season will reopen on Monday evening, Sept. 24, with registration and entrance examinations to begin at 7.30.

SPLIT MAY COME  
IN FRENCH PARTY

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—M. Renaudel, leader of the Socialist Party, has opened in L'Humanité a discussion of the Socialist policy, preparatory to the National Socialist Congress which is to take place at Bordeaux on Oct. 6. M. Renaudel states that the minority claims the right to take up the direction of the party. Should the claim be vindicated, the party would immediately take up strongly a pro-Stockholm attitude and there is hardly any doubt that a split would ensue, for minority rule not only means a conference with the enemy, but also a modification of war aims, which a large number of the present majority would not tolerate.

## FOUNDRYMEN'S CONVENTION

Experts in munition manufacture, especially shell-making and ordnance, will be present at the annual convention of the American Foundrymen's Association and the American Institute of Metals in Boston, which will open one week from today in Mechanics Building. Many carloads of machinery for the exhibits have already arrived and before the end of the week it is planned to have the complete foundry, which is to form the main exhibit, practically finished. John A. Penton of Cleveland will be the principal speaker at the dinner to be held at the Copley-Plaza Thursday, Sept. 27.

## TUG SUPERVISION PROPOSED

Plans for the operation of all North Atlantic tugs and barges under a central authority to bring about the maximum efficiency of service will be considered tomorrow morning at a meeting of Boston shipping men with a representative of the United States Shipping Board in the State House. Vice-President Stevens of the shipping board, with James J. Storrow, chairman of the Public Safety Committee, called on Governor McCall this morning. The Governor assured them that he is in sympathy with any plan which will expedite cargoes and is in favor of tug supervision by the shipping board.

## Rhode Island to Honor Men

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Rhode Island will on Wednesday honor her 2800 drafted soldiers, with a lunch at the State Armory and a big parade and review. Immediately after the review the second contingent of 884 men will

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FIELD GUNS DUE  
AT CAMP DEVENS

Preparations for Receiving Big  
Influx of Recruits on Wednesday  
Are Completed—Crowd  
of Visitors on Sunday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Interest of the men in the three hundred and first artillery senters in the arrival of the field guns, due here today, and if they reach camp on schedule time, they will be assembled by night-fall. It is expected that the Greater Boston boys of this command will draw the field pieces from the railroad siding to their locations about the cantonment. The other artillery regiment, the three hundred and second, will probably get its guns within a day or two, the three hundred and third heavy artillery being already equipped.

Details for the reception of the big influx of recruits which will commence on Wednesday are completed, and groups will arrive from the different states as previously announced. Gov. Henry W. Keyes of New Hampshire has made arrangements for the men from that State to come in groups on each of the five days, including Wednesday. The New York contingent will not reach camp until Sept. 30, according to a telegram received last night from Governor Whitman.

Visitors again thronged the cantonment yesterday, and during the usual hours hundreds of automobiles were admitted to the grounds. All the boys played the part of host, and proudly showed guests the places of interest and explained to them the mode of camp life and their field equipment.

The task of guarding the camp has fallen to several companies of national guard coast artillery men from Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. The various posts are so numerous and so widely scattered that an inspection consumes upwards of three hours. The schedule for guard duty is in reliefs of two days on and four days off.

A Sunday visitor at the headquarters of the three hundred and third artillery, was Mayor Harry W. Spaulding of Manchester, N. H., who brought news to the men of a fund being raised in their behalf in the New Hampshire city.

Religious meetings were well attended yesterday, and a song service held in one of the Y. M. C. A. units had over 400 men present. Special music was rendered by the faculty and students of the Groton School.

Two services were held at the big tent of the Christian Federation of Ayer, which is situated on the road from Ayer leading to the cantonment.

Three months ago the churches of Ayer saw an opportunity for religious work with the opening of Camp Devens, and six of the leading denominations counseled together with the result that a lot of land 25x85 feet and costing \$6500 was purchased on Main and Mechanic streets.

Frank C. Dunn of Gardner donated a large tent which in five days was up, and equipped for its work. The tent is 30 by 60 feet, and has a substantial floor and other conveniences.

There are facilities for letter writing, a circulating library, magazines, a gramophone, piano and other requisites, and the average attendance of soldiers is more than 100 each evening. Religious services are held once or twice during the week, and the uniformed men are active in conducting these.

In the rear of the tent are sleeping accommodations where belated soldiers may pass the night if necessary, and drinking water and other conveniences are readily at hand. The federation designs its social service for anyone requiring its ministrations, and its accommodation are not entirely confined to the men in uniform.

Now plans are under way for the erection of a mammoth tabernacle with a seating capacity of 1000 persons. It is also proposed to install bowling alleys, games of all kinds, and shower baths. Dormitories are a part of the project, a committee being at present engaged in planning the structure, which if built, will be located on the lot adjoining the federation tent.

The federation tent plans to be of general service, and among its functions are providing rooming accommodations for visitors, giving information to the town of Ayer, and different points of interest, putting the soldiers in touch with the churches of various denominations, and providing entertainment and reading matter to any person who makes his desires known.

Signet Rings for Soldiers

REVERE, Mass.—The presentation of a silver signet ring, inscribed with the city seal to each soldier and sailor taking part, was a feature of a big parade here yesterday, more than 2000 men being in line. The event was arranged complimentary to the boys now in the federal service, and following the parade about the city a public mass meeting was held in front of City Hall, with addresses by Mayor Alfred S. Hall and others.

leave on a special train for Ayer, Mass. It is hoped, and the Governor is trying to make sure, that the Rhode Island men already sent to Ayer will be allowed to return and participate in the big event. A special train will leave at 12:45 for Ayer.

Seven bands, the first light infantry, Kentish guards and other chartered military bodies, with the veterans of the Spanish War, will act as escort to the drafted men. The men who leave on the second call will have white armbands, while those who will leave later will have blue bands.

Everett Fund Distribution

EVERETT, Mass.—Mayor John J. Mullen has called a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen for this evening for the purpose of taking action on the distribution of the \$2000 which was appropriated by the board a short time ago for the benefit of the men in company B of the eighth regiment. It is expected that the Mayor will appoint a committee of five citizens to take charge of the fund, and to distribute it among the families of the men where needed.

Joint Celebration Planned

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Plans are being formulated by the towns of Lexington, Belmont, and Watertown for a joint celebration in honor of the drafted men from Division 31 when they leave for Ayer next Friday morning.

The affair will start off with the ringing of bells early in the morning and a procession will be a feature, each drafted man carrying a flag.

It is expected Governor McCall will be present, and there will be speaking at the Soldiers' Monument on the Green.

Governor at New Bedford

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Governor Samuel W. McCall was a speaker at a big patriotic meeting held here last night, in his remarks paying a high tribute to the draft exemption boards of the State, declaring that he has yet to hear the first word said against the impartiality of their decisions.

The meeting was held in the Olympia Theater, and other speakers included Congressman Julius Kahn of California, Federal Bank Director Charles S. Hamlin, and Mayor Charles S. Asinley.

Soldiers Guests in Homes

FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—Through the thoughtfulness of the Framingham Civic League, 150 members of the fifth infantry and the fourth field hospital corps were entertained at dinner yesterday at various homes in the town. Later, each soldier was present at a band concert which was a largely attended affair.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company has presented the fifth infantry, of which Col. Willis W. Stover is captain, with a new flag which now floats from the garrison.

British Mission Plans Rally

USHERING in its week of recruiting in Boston, the British-Canadian mission has arranged a rally for this evening on Boston Common. The bugle, fife and drum corps of the British Naval and Military Veterans Association will play patriotic airs. Next Thursday noon, another big rally will be held at the same place, the arrangements for the affair being in charge of Lieut.-Col. Charles Dennis.

Many Visitors at Westfield

CAMP BARTLETT, Mass.—Visitors were numerous here over the weekend, and it is estimated that on Sunday fully 10,000 guests visited the camp. Bishop Thomas F. Davies of the Episcopal Diocese of Western Massachusetts conducted services in camp, and many of the soldiers attended. Maj. Albert J. Beckman has been transferred from the one hundred and fourth infantry to the depot brigade.

Malden Honors Drafted Men

MALDEN, Mass.—One hundred men who will leave next Friday for Camp Devens were tendered a farewell yesterday, a parade through the principal streets of the city being participated in by 2000 men. In the line were representatives of all the patriotic organizations of the city and the state guard acted as escort. The members of Hiram G. Berry Post, G. A. R., occupied automobiles in the procession. Later, there was public speaking at Ferryway Park, with Mayor Charles M. Blodgett presiding.

Technology Club Booklet

Copies of a small booklet giving the information needed to reach the Technology Club in Paris as well as the purposes of the club have been received at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology within the last week. Complete directions for use of the Paris stations, subways and taxis are included. The club has been officially recognized by the institute and is under the direction of Van Rensselaer Lansingh '98.

NEW CONTEST  
ON INITIATIVE

Both Sides of Question in Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Rallying Delegates for a Second Vote

Both parties to the contest over the initiative and referendum in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention are endeavoring to rally the full strength of their respective sides to participate in tomorrow's debate and voting on proposed amendments. The 40 delegates who were absent when last week's two test votes were taken are being rounded up and urged to be present tomorrow; when a second vote is to be taken on an important amendment over which the opposing sides appear to be about evenly divided.

This amendment—it has been called the Anderson amendment because presented by Mr. Anderson of Newton—provides that at least one-third of the members of the House and one-fourth of the Senate must approve of a proposed amendment to the state constitution before the amendment may be referred to the voters, under the initiative and referendum plan, for their acceptance or rejection. The object of the advocates of this amendment is to minimize the submission to the people of constitutional amendments, which have little or no merit. These delegates argue that any proposed constitutional amendment which cannot win the approval of one-third of the 240 members of the House and one-fourth of the 40 members of the Senate ought not to be considered of enough importance to be referred to the people.

Opponents of the Anderson amendment do not want to give the Legislature the check on the initiative and referendum provided for in the amendment because they believe advantage would be taken of it sometimes to hold up needed constitutional amendments. While it would be difficult for obstructionists to influence one more than two-thirds of the House members and one more than three-quarters of the senators, the number of votes required in the amendment to block in the Legislature a proposed constitutional amendment, yet the opponents of the amendment believe this control might be obtained by a combination of the various interests and agencies which have influence on Beacon Hill. These delegates say: Better be on the safe side and leave the voters free to make constitutional amendments without any check by members of the Legislature.

The amendment got a favorable vote by a small margin Friday but at a time when many delegates favorable to both sides were absent from the chamber. A motion to reconsider carried, so the question of adopting this amendment is again before the delegates. The question will probably be repeated early in tomorrow's session, which is due to open at 10.30 a. m.

Last week in the Constitutional Convention furnished reasonable evidence that the initiative and referendum advocates have, at present, at least, enough votes to carry both the main parts of their proposition, namely, the part allowing the voters to make and unmake laws, and the part permitting voters to propose, as well as to vote upon, amendments to the constitution. Both these privileges are to be exercised, of course, only when the Legislature has declined to act.

It has appeared for some time that there were enough votes to carry the first part, the "legislative initiative," so-called, but opponents have hoped to eliminate the second part, the "constitutional initiative." In fact, they still hope to do so at one of the later stages of the passage of this proposition.

The question whether the constitutional initiative could be eliminated came to a test vote last Thursday. The Dellinger amendment to strike out the constitution-amending features of the initiative and referendum, failed of adoption, however, by a vote of 148 to 129, leaving a relatively close margin of 19 votes in the favor of those who support the whole proposition. There were about 40 absentees, but the initiative and referendum leaders claim a half and more of this block of 40.

It was because the voting has been close on both the important votes to amend already taken that leaders of both sides are making so strong an

effort to bring out their respective full quotas at tomorrow's session. The voting on amendments to the initiative and referendum resolution may occupy the whole of this week's session.

WERNER WRITES HIS  
FAREWELL EDITORIAL

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In a signed farewell editorial in today's Philadelphia Tageblatt, Editor Louis Werner defends himself against the charge of treason preferred in a Federal Grand Jury indictment. Mr. Werner and Dr. Martin Darkow, managing editor, were permitted to remain at liberty over Sunday, before going to jail to await trial.

The editorial finds fault with the course of the United States while yet a neutral, and criticizes her breaking relations and declaring war. Mr. Werner maintains, however, that he is loyal to the United States as against Germany, though he admits that he favors Germany over her other enemies. He says the Tageblatt has been the mouthpiece of those German-Americans who deplored the war and whose motto was "Peace at any price."

Louis Werner, editor of the Philadelphia Tageblatt, and Dr. Martin Darkow, managing editor, have been indicted by the federal grand jury on charges of treason and on eight other counts. Other indictments were returned against Hermann Lemke, business manager of the Tageblatt; Peter Schaefer, president of the publishing company, and Paul Vogel, treasurer.

The Tageblatt office was raided by agents of the department of justice last Monday evening.

The grand jury also has returned indictments charging mutiny, disloyalty and conspiring against the army against four men arrested when federal agents raided the city Socialists headquarters and book store several weeks ago.

Jacob Baltz, owner of large brewery interests, was indicted for making an alleged false affidavit in filing an exemption claim.

SIMMONS COLLEGE  
REGISTRATION OPENS

Simmons College opened its doors today for registration. On Wednesday the formal opening, with addresses by Dean Sarah Louise Arnold and Henry Lafavour, president of the college, to all classes, will take place. Preparations for welcoming the new students have been made by the junior class, which has selected a "welcoming committee" of 40 members who are to have charge of all incoming students. Miss Rae Finsterwald is chairman of that committee. The Y. W. C. A. serves refreshments to all students both today and tomorrow.

The new members of the faculty at Simmons College this year are: Miss Harriet E. Howe, B. L. S., assistant professor of library science; Miss Lucy Wright, A. B., assistant professor of social economics; Miss Frederica H. Gilbert, A. B., LL. B., special instructor in common law; Miss Jane R. McCrady, special instructor in social economics; Miss Lucy B. Proctor, instructor in German; Edward A. Richmond, A. M., instructor in physics; Antonio P. Savvidis, Ph. A., lecturer on history of education; Nathaniel F. Silsbee, B. C. S., instructor in accountancy; Miss Margery M. Smith, S. B., instructor in household economics; Howard O. Stearns, S. B. A. M., instructor in physics; Miss Frances M. Whitcomb, S. B., instructor in domestic art; Miss Grace T. Wills, special instructor in social economics; Miss Hazel Young, S. B., instructor in chemistry; Miss Pauline Fisk, assistant in education; Miss Anna A. Kloss, S. B., assistant in education; Miss Louise W. Murphy, S. B., assistant in chemistry; Miss Gladys E. Steele, S. B., assistant in sewing, and Miss Ellen I. Bedlow, assistant in library science.

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## NEW YORK HAS IDEAL OF UNITY

Campaign to Be Launched by Mayor's Committee to Fuse All Efforts Aiming at the Americanization of Aliens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Emergency conditions brought about by the war are fusing all those agencies which aim to Americanize the alien in New York City, into a single campaign which shall possess the strength of unity. Several organizations in the past have sought to throw every inducement toward Americanization in the way of the alien, but these movements have been more or less sporadic, as they have not felt the power resulting from the cooperation of all agencies toward a common end. Now the necessity of molding the environment and education of the alien as to make him in every case a real American asset has been made particularly clear by conditions growing out of the war. These conditions, often false accusations of disloyalty against the alien, have focused public attention on the need for an Americanization drive, a campaign which, no doubt, will be resuscitated throughout the country.

To meet these emergency conditions in this city the Mayor's Committee on Aliens, in cooperation with public schools, social agencies, and labor, is undertaking the promotion of a far-reaching campaign. This involves, first, the teaching of English, for it is recognized that a common language is essential to a common understanding of citizenship. At the same time the alien will be instructed in American history, citizenship, government and all things, the proper understanding of which will increase his value as a citizen, and make it possible for him to attain a purely American viewpoint on questions of public interest, and particularly in connection with the war.

Interests inimical to those of the United States have been and are active among the vast number of aliens in America. They are working to a large extent on the alien's misunderstanding or ignorance of American history, ideals and purposes, in order that the American cause in the war may not suffer the weakness characteristic of every house divided against itself.

Now the Mayor's committee is uniting all the agencies at hand in one big drive to make this city one in its Americanism, to keep the house of its citizenship single to the common good, dedicated absolutely to Americanism, not only for the duration of the war, but for all time.

Since the question of the alien is not at all confined to New York City, it is believed that a study by other cities, where immigrant population is large, of the methods by which New York is waging its campaign should prove helpful in making the Americanization movement felt across the length and breadth of the nation, in a sweeping manner which will stimulate true American citizenship among the native-born as well as among the aliens.

A point to be considered, possibly above all others, is that the leaders of the campaign here believe previous Americanization movements have laid too much stress on education, and too little on the social needs of the alien. Too often the invitation has been "Come and learn our language, our history and our institutions," when the educational side of the fusing process would have proved much more thorough and effective if the invitation had added: "And come, above all, to know us Americans, and to like us and to know each other."

The New York campaign therefore lays stress on the means by which the alien can be led toward well-rounded citizenship in a social way. "You can't expect an alien of one nationality," said one of the leaders, "to get acquainted with an alien of another nationality, in the classroom. You've got to give him entertainments where he can mix with the others, where he can employ his newly learned English to make friends with others. In that way he begins to see how he can use this common language for his own social advancement. He can widen his circle of friends, broaden his viewpoint, become a better citizen in every way if he can be given the opportunity to understand people of other nationalities other than his own. Our new citizens need to know each other almost as much as they need to know us."

For years, this man said, social settlement workers had been knocking at the door of the school, asking for an opportunity to prove that what the settlement was doing for the Americanization of the alien, the school not only could, but should do. Social workers and institutions in this campaign will cooperate with the schools in organizing and advertising new classes, community visiting, recreational features, advisory committees and other features which will further the social as well as the educational side of the program.

The Board of Education, through its system of 100 elementary evening schools, has undertaken a most important part of the program. The schools are to be made bulwarks of the city's safety because they are to be centers for the Americanization of the alien. The board has granted one extra session a week for the evening schools, making four in all. Provision has been made for the necessary additional teachers of English and civics for annex classes to be organized at once. The elementary evening schools were continued in session after Aug. 15, the usual closing time, and the fall and winter schools of that type will be opened Sept. 24. The board plans to assign teachers, not only to public schools,

but also to any appointed school agency, the classes to be annexed to the nearest elementary evening school. Available home and community workers will work with these classes. Conferences of teachers of English and principals of the elementary evening schools will be held, and the board will cooperate with clerks and judges as to naturalization through night classes, and with other agencies in the matter of civic meetings of aliens. All of this work will be given the proper publicity.

The general plan, besides classes in English, civics and history, includes lectures and talks on American themes both communally and nationally; Americanization through naturalization; information centers; community singing, so that aliens will "sing themselves together"; and enlistment of immigrant leadership for citizenship through conference and volunteer service.

Social agencies, such as settlements, neighborhood associations, churches, synagogues, clubs and labor and manufacturing organizations, are to cooperate in securing and maintaining increased attendance at the evening schools, and will organize and conduct classes independently of, or in cooperation with, the schools. These agencies will also make community data available for the schools and the general committee, and assist in securing neighborhood speakers for neighborhood meetings in schools and other centers. They provide places for information centers, which are proving popular among the aliens; and they cooperate in neighborhood publicity.

The Mayor's committee acts as a central exchange for information and guidance. Its special staff of workers is directly connected with both the state and federal departments of education. It provides syllabi for courses in English, civics, history, lectures and talks, home economy classes and other activities; encourages training courses for leaders, teachers and community visitors; utilizes the police and all possible public and private agencies in its publicity campaign; and registers and directs volunteer service of community visitors and workers, speakers, entertainers, directors of information bureaus, through affiliated bureaus within the general Mayor's Committee on National Defense, the National League for Women's Service, and other agencies.

The business men of the city are not left out of the reckoning. The Merchants Association has appointed a special committee to decide how best the employers of large numbers of aliens can assist in their Americanization, either directly or through giving the greatest possible encouragement to and advertisement of the general committee's program.

To carry on this extensive campaign it is necessary to secure not only the service of trained and regularly paid workers, but also the unstinted service of a large body of unselfish volunteers, who in a variety of ways, will assist social workers and school authorities. And volunteers are coming forward in large numbers.

"In this campaign," says the committee, "there is to be a job for everybody, and everybody is expected to be on the job. There is room for individual as well as group service. City-wide cooperation must be forthcoming to give full force to this movement, which will extend through the fall and winter."

"Out of the many people of New York City must come one people, with common ideas, common ideals, common sentiments and common purposes. Mutual suspicion, distrust, and antagonism must be supplanted by the spirit of mutual cooperation, tolerance, sympathy, like interest, common loyalty and social unity."

"Much must be expected of the immigrant. More must be expected of the citizen who calls himself an American. His or her responsibility to the immigrant and the alien is direct and fundamental. One of the features of the campaign will be personal visits to homes of aliens who do not show proper interest in the movement. Everything will be done to bring the American to the alien as well as the alien to the American. Americans who cannot serve at the front can serve in the rear, where there is the task of recruiting a city and a nation to full social efficiency."

## VOTE CUTS DOWN STUDY OF GERMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—German classes in the Cincinnati elementary schools were cut almost 50 per cent as a result of the "protection vote" taken by parents of pupils at the reopening of schools. From an enrollment of about 14,000 last year, the German classes are reduced to about 7500, with the probability of even further cuts through a ruling that no class can have fewer than 20 pupils. This will cause many who have enrolled for German to drop the study, when they find it necessary to transfer to other schools where classes are large enough to justify teachers.

The teaching staff has been cut by more than 20 German instructors, and many schools have entirely eliminated German through the ballot. A public mass meeting held today gives parents an opportunity to tell the censor committee their views on German textbooks in use. A campaign has been launched to elect only Board of Education members this fall who will pledge themselves to vote against German in the schools. The present board is deadlocked on the question.

## LUMBER HIGHER IN HONOLULU

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Because of the increased freight rates from Puget Sound ports to Honolulu, retail lumber prices have jumped \$2.50 per thousand feet on both fir and redwood, and shingles have gone up 50 cents. One year ago the price of Northwest lumber was \$36 a thousand feet, and now it is \$7.50 higher.

## INSURANCE PLAN IS CALLED UNFAIR

Paper Read Before Massachusetts Commission by Detroit Man Says It Binds Recipients to Autocratic Paternal System

Social insurance was characterized at a recent hearing held by the Massachusetts Special Commission on Social Insurance, as an unfair tax on business, the proceeds from which extended class distinctions and bound the recipients to a paternal system which savored strongly of autocracy. Moreover, social insurance was said to open the door to unlimited medical service, largely at the expense of the taxpayers, directly or indirectly; and, despite all the additional costs of compulsory health and accident insurance, to have failed, in countries where it has been tried, to accomplish its main object of lessening poverty and disease.

These criticisms of social insurance were expressed in a paper read before the commission by William Gale Curtis of Detroit, who is chairman of the education committee of the Insurance Economic Society of America, an association of insurance men organized for the study of all forms of social insurance.

In his paper, the speaker estimated that the cost to Massachusetts of a social insurance system, which, however, would serve but a part of those people whom the advocates of the scheme wish to benefit, would be between \$40,000,000 and \$50,000,000 annually, of which from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000, an amount equal to the present annual State tax, would have to be raised by direct taxation of all the people.

Some of the more general observations and criticisms by Mr. Curtis were as follows: "So-called social or compulsory insurance is not insurance. It is a special form of tax levy for charity support."

"Social conditions in Germany, Austria, England, and other European countries, were those of privation, want, misery, illness and suffering among the great mass of underpaid wage earners, when social insurance was introduced as a corrective theory. It argued plausibly that by furnishing medical attendance, medicines and a portion of wages, illness and misery and want would be eliminated. Such, however, has not been the case. Germany, the first to introduce it, has had 30 years in which to prove its eradicating value."

"The theory when put into practice has failed, both as a measure of social economics and as a political expedient. Such theories and plans may be possible to foist upon an autocratically governed people, but true democracy develops a system of government representing justice and fairness and is without prejudice."

"Massachusetts made the biggest demonstration of ante-revolutionary days against unjust taxation. The principle involved was identical with that of this present issue of social insurance. Then it was a heavy burden of tax upon a struggling colony, and solely for the benefit of a foreign government. Now it is that of a heavy tax upon business, largely for the benefit of improvidence."

"The practice of feudalism was an unjust levy by law of might, and the plan of social insurance furnishes an exact parallel."

"Ex-Ambassador Gerard says: 'The social insurance laws of Germany, so much admired and made ostensibly for the protection of the working men, are in reality skillful measures which bind them as tightly as effectively as the serfs of the Middle Ages were bound to their masters' estates.'

"In all conscience such a law would be bad enough if it levied only upon the rich and gave to the poor, for then it would not merely set up in the state the type of social barrier that exists between the classes and the masses abroad, but it will be infinitely worse, for it will set up many discriminations between people of the same class, but of different conditions. The state will flinch from the pocket of one workman to subsidize his less industrious or more improvident neighbor. In place of the few who are now helped by the undisguised hand of charity you will set up an enormous class, and the charity will be disguised as social insurance benefits."

"As a corrective, what hope is there of success? Absolutely none. A study of all countries in which social insurance has been enacted will show that want, misery and suffering still exist, and in practically the same degree. The records show that one room for each family in the city of Berlin is all that 55 per cent of the population can afford, and Berlin is representative of the state."

"The most ardent advocates of social insurance admit that it cannot serve more than a portion, estimated at from 25 per cent to 50 per cent, of those coming within the purview of the law."

"The plan stands further condemned by its proposal to limit the cost to the contributors, while at the same time it knows not what the cost of its specific benefits will be, and furthermore it compels the carrier association and the wage earner to contract for something that neither can control, viz., medical service. Over this item alone every system so far inaugurated has come to grief."

"If social insurance history repeats, there will be more cases of sickness and of longer duration, than before. The cost of such a plan for Massachusetts should cause this commission to hesitate. The whole cost will be from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 per year, and of that amount the State must contribute from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000, which it must raise by direct property tax, representing on the

1915 basis an increase of about 100 per cent in State taxes."

The commission which Mr. Curtis addressed is the second state commission created by the Massachusetts Legislature to study the subject of social insurance. The first commission sat during the summer and fall of 1916 and made an exhaustive report to the Legislature of 1917. The commissioners differed widely on the various phases of social insurance and there was not a majority in favor of any important proposition which had been discussed. A new commission was created to continue the study and report to the next Legislature, which will convene in January, 1918.

## Public Hearings Announced

The Commission on Social Insurance will give a public hearing to employees of labor at the State House on Wednesday. On Sept. 26, physicians and surgeons will be heard.

## WAGES INCREASED AT NAVY YARDS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Completion of new wage scales for all navy yards and arsenals is announced by the special joint war-navy-labor committee. The revision, which becomes effective as soon as new pay rolls can be prepared, is said to make an average increase in maximum rates of nearly 10 per cent, and much greater advances in the scale for the lowest grades of skilled labor.

## SOLDIER HAS NAPOLEON MEDAL

BLOXI, Miss.—Lieut. Marcel Gillis, a Biloxi young man recently commissioned as an officer in the United States Army, will wear on French battlefields a medal presented by the Emperor Napoleon to his grandfather. The medal is one of six which the Emperor gave to members of his body-guard and is inscribed: "To My Companions in Glory, My Last Thoughts, St. Helena, The Fifth of May, 1821."

## JAPANESE VISIT NAVAL STATION

Viscount Ishii and Other Members of Mission Now at Newport Also Received at Ft. Adams and Torpedo Depot

NEWPORT, R. I.—Viscount Ishii and the other members of the Japanese mission now touring the chief eastern cities of the United States, visited the naval training station here today. It was planned this afternoon to have Viscount Ishii address a public reception at the Casino.

Before visiting the training station, the party went to Ft. Adams and the torpedo station. Among those in the party were Vice Admiral Takeshita, Maj. Gen. Sugand, Commander Ando, Lieut. Col. Tanikawa and Ambassador Sato.

The mission was officially received here Sunday and paid homage to Commodore Matthew Galbraith Perry, who three score years ago opened the door of Japan to the civilization of the western world. With ceremony as impressive as it was simple, the leader of the mission laid a wreath of white lilies and red gladioli, the colors of Japan, on the memorial here, and, stepping back a short distance, bowed deeply. The other members of the mission then came forward, and bowed in turn.

Bishop James DeWolf Perry of the Episcopal diocese of Rhode Island, offered prayer, after which a band from the Newport naval training station played the national anthem of Japan and also "The Star-Spangled Banner." The distinguished visitors from the Orient reached the Perry tomb through a lane of apprentice seamen and naval reserves. A vast throng of United States soldiers, sailors and citizens gathered about the scene and stood with bared heads as the members of the party carried out the prearranged program.

Tribute to the Emperor of Japan was paid by Bishop Perry, who made the only address, at the conclusion of which Viscount Ishii shook hands and briefly expressed his appreciation of the bishop's remarks. Bishop Perry said: "We have cherished, among other things, the close ties that have held us together, bonds of friendship that have often been put to the test, but which are stronger now because they have been put to the test. You have confirmed in the heart of every true American the belief that the principles which you and America hold in common will result in an alliance that will last for years to come."

"We believe that our friendship is even stronger today than it has been in the past. In the alliance against the common foe there will be a stronger bond, and it gives promise of a lasting and glorious peace."

A formal reception was tendered the mission at the quarters of the Newport Historical Society, where they inspected Commodore Perry's old sword and met numerous officials. They also visited the Touro synagogue.

Arriving here Sunday morning from Philadelphia, the mission was greeted on behalf of the State by J. Henry Reuter, executive secretary to Gov. R. Livingston Beekman, on behalf of the city by Mayor Clark Burdick, and also by Capt. F. S. Bryan, commandant of the Second United States Naval District. On Tuesday morning the mission will leave for Boston, to be guests of that city Tuesday and Wednesday.

## INDUSTRIAL AGENTS TO MEET

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The new industries committee of the Louisville Industrial Foundation, says the Courier-Journal, is making arrangements for the entertainment here early in October of the industrial agents of the nine railroads entering Louisville.

## SENATOR GORE'S ACTS SCORED

Oklahoma Democrats Characterize His Course as "Unworthy, Undemocratic, Un-American and Pro-German"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Oklahoma County Democratic Central Committee on Saturday unanimously passed a resolution declaring that the acts of United States Senator Gore "constitute treason in giving aid and comfort to the enemy." The resolutions also declare that such acts subject "such an offender and his ilk to impeachment and removal from the high office wherein he has so disgraced and outraged the patriotic people of the State of Oklahoma."

The record of Senator Gore is denounced as "unworthy, undemocratic, un-American and pro-German. We repudiate his pretense that he is a friend of the American farmer, for no public official can be a friend of the American farmer and an enemy of the American Government."

The resolutions ask the chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee to call a Democratic state convention from all counties of the State to announce the position of the members of the party throughout the State relative to Senator Gore.

## JEWISH UNITY PROPOSED

Delegates of all the large Jewish organizations of Greater Boston, fraternal, religious and civic, are to hold a convention soon for the purpose of uniting the Jewish people of Greater Boston, improving the standard of citizenship and preventing misrepresentation of the Jewish people. Max Mitchell is chairman of the committee.

# GOODYEAR CORDS WIN

First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth

PLACES IN

## NARRAGANSETT SPEEDWAY DERBY

At Providence, Rhode Island, Saturday, Sept. 15

Thomas Milton, driving a Dusenber Special, defeats field of 14 contenders in a hard driven contest, covering the 100 mile distance at an average speed of 71½ miles an hour—this is close to the greatest racing speed the banking of the track permits.

Ira Vail, driving a Hudson, finished a close second.

Eddie Hearne, in a Dusenber; Dave Lewis, in a Hoskins; Jim Meyer, in a Pugh Special; Pete Henderson, in a Dusenber; Frank Elliott, in a Delage; Louis Chevrolet, in a Frontenac; captured third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth places in order named.

## All Eight Winners Drove to Victory on Goodyear Cord Tires

Neither Milton, Vail nor Hearne changed a tire or made a stop during the race. Henderson used Goodyears only on his rear wheels—the tires that must stand the terrific strain in a race.

The inbuilt speed, stamina, spring and vitality that successfully withstood the burn, grind and pommeling of the race course, are the qualities in GOODYEAR CORD TIRES that assure you extreme satisfaction from them on your car.

They are the qualities that led to the adoption of Goodyear Cords as standard equipment on the Franklin, the Packard Twin Six, the Locomobile, the Peerless, the White, the Haynes Twelve, the Stutz, the McFarlan, the Roamer, the Lexington Thoroughbred Six, the Daniels Eight, the Owen Magnetic, and the Mercer, as well as the Detroit, Milburn and Rauch & Lang Electrics.

They are the qualities that make Goodyear Cords higher-priced—and better.

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THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

Goodyear Tires, Tubes and "Tire Saver" Accessories—and Goodyear Service—are easy to get from Goodyear Service Station Dealers everywhere.



## SUGAR INDUSTRY TO BE LICENSED

President Wilson, by Proclamation Places Every Branch Under Food Administration—Price Stabilization Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—By a presidential proclamation issued on Saturday last, the entire sugar industry in the United States was placed under the Food Administration, to be conducted under a license system which is aimed to control manufacture, distribution and importation. Representatives of the sugar refiners and brokers from every section of the country will begin formal conferences with the Food Administration today, with a view to working out details of the plan for a central distributing agency, the establishment of which was agreed to some time ago.

Stabilization of prices is the chief aim of the Food Administration in putting the sugar industry under license. It also hopes to control distribution, and thus prevent hoarding. Just now the United States is permitting itself to be drained of its sugar supply, that the European Allies may have sufficient amounts to carry them over until the new crops are in. It is probable that shipments to Canada may be restricted for a short time, to assure American householders an ample supply.

Best-sugar producers, after a recent conference with Food Administrator Hoover, announced that they were prepared to put their industry under voluntary government control. Cane-sugar importers have agreed to purchase all their sugar through a committee to be named by Mr. Hoover, which will supervise distribution among American refiners.

Sugar sirups and molasses will come under the same control as raw and refined sugar.

The President's proclamation, after quoting the terms of the Food Control Bill, under which the system of licenses is legalized, continues:

"And, whereas, it is essential in order to carry into effect the provisions of the said act, and in order to secure an adequate supply and equitable distribution, and to facilitate the movement of certain necessities hereafter in this proclamation specified, that the license powers conferred upon the President, by said act, be at this time exercised, to the extent hereinafter set forth.

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the powers conferred upon me by said act of Congress, hereby find and determine, and by this proclamation do announce, that it is essential in order to carry into effect the purposes of said act, to license the importation, manufacture, and refining of sugar, sugar sirups and molasses, to the extent hereinafter specified.

"All persons, firms, corporations, and associations engaged in the business either of importing sugar, or manufacturing sugar from sugar cane or beets, or of refining sugar or of manufacturing sugar sirups or molasses, (except those specifically exempted by said act of Congress,) are hereby required to secure on or before Oct. 1, 1917, a license, which license will be issued under such rules and regulations governing the conduct of the business as may be prescribed.

"Applications for licenses must be made to the United States Food Administrator, Washington, D. C., upon forms prepared by him for that purpose.

"Any person, firm, corporation, or association other than those hereinbefore excepted, who shall engage in or carry on the business either of importing sugar, manufacturing sugar, or refining sugar, or of manufacturing sugar sirups or molasses after Oct. 1, 1917, without first securing such license, will be liable to the penalties prescribed by said act of Congress.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done in the District of Columbia, this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the Independence of the United States of America, one hundred and forty-second."

WOODROW WILSON.

"By the President:

"Robert Lansing, Secretary of State."

Mr. Hoover has stated that the agreement entered into with the beet-sugar men will result in a saving to the consumers of the country, by Jan. 1, of at least \$20,000,000. He expects to make possible a much larger saving as a result of the action taken by the President.

## DISTRIBUTION IN BRITAIN OF COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—An order dealing with the distribution of household coal in Great Britain has been issued by the Board of Trade under powers conferred upon it by the Defense of the Realm Regulations. The object of the order is to secure the most equitable distribution of household coal. The utmost economy in its use is urged. In order to cause as little disturbance as possible the working of the scheme is left in the hands of coal merchants and retailers. The control of the detail operations of the scheme, as regards the consumer, rests with the local authorities who will act through their own representative, subject to the approval and inspection of the controller of coal mines or his representatives.

The essential basis of the scheme is the establishment of minimum stocks of coal to be held in reserve and maintained throughout the winter by

coal merchants, or in default, by the local authorities. Coal merchants will be permitted to draw on their stocks for ordinary sales and deliveries, so long as the stock does not fall below four full weeks' output. In the event of this happening, restrictions are automatically placed on their sales or deliveries until the stock is restored to the prescribed level. Preference or priority in the distribution of available coal stocks in the event of shortage is given to consumers taking supplies in quantities not exceeding two cwt. per week (or in the case of coke, three cwt.). When the stock of coal falls to the fixed minimum the quantity which can be sold or delivered to any consumer is cut down to two cwt. per week (or in the case of coke, three cwt.) and all consumers requiring coal are reduced temporarily to a common level.

Priority certificates may be issued by the Controller in order to relieve the hardship which this action might cause to hospitals, bakeries, canteens and so on.

Consumers are obliged to deal with only one coal merchant to economize coal, and where possible to lay in stocks to the extent allowed in the following table which applies to dwelling houses, flats, and tenements:

FROM OCT. 1 TO MARCH 31.

No. of rooms.	t. c. q.	per week.
1 to 4.....	1	2 0
5 to 6.....	2	3 0
7.....	3	4 0
8.....	4	5 0
9 to 10.....	5	6 0
11 to 12.....	6	7 0
13 to 15.....	7	8 0
Over 15.....	8	9 0

FROM APRIL 1 TO SEPT. 30.

No. of rooms.	t. c. q.	per week.
1 to 4.....	1	2 0
5 to 6.....	2	3 0
7.....	3	4 0
8.....	4	5 0
9 to 10.....	5	6 0
11 to 12.....	6	7 0
13 to 15.....	7	8 0
Over 15.....	8	9 0

Certain additional allowances may, however, be obtained to meet hardship occasioned by various specified causes.

A consumer requiring only 2 cwt. of coal, or 3 cwt. of coke, a week, can purchase these quantities weekly without any formality, while a householder requiring only the specified weekly or monthly allowance must fill up a requisition form, to be obtained from his usual coal merchant, and leave it with him again when filled up. He may then order his coal as required, but his orders must be written.

Consumers requiring special allowances of coal, or calling for special assessment, will be subject to inquiries, and may consequently experience delay in obtaining the necessary certificate for their supplies.

Local authorities are requested to appoint, if possible, the local surveyor or one of his principal assistants to act as the local coal overseer. It is thought undesirable to establish a special salaried official for this purpose; where an existing salaried official is not available, it is proposed that the post should be honorary. Paid clerical assistance may, however, be afforded to the local coal overseer, as required. The cost of carrying out the order will fall, in the first instance, on the local authority, but the question of reimbursement by Treasury grant will be taken up by the Controller, if future experience shows that some contribution should be made to the local authorities.

Local authorities are only required to establish stocks of coal for retail to small consumers, where registered coal merchants have failed to provide such stocks; or the places at which such stocks are held are unsuitable for providing for all localities within the district; or where special provision should be made for blocks of flats or tenements which would incur heavy demands upon cartage and handling facilities.

Coal retailers must be licensed, and the licenses will be supplied by the Controller, and may be issued without charge by the clerk to the local authority or any other person deputed for the purpose. Coal merchants are required to register, and no unregistered coal merchant will be recognized by the Controller.

## BUILDING OF POTATO WAREHOUSES URGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An appeal for prompt action in the establishment of warehouses in every country throughout the United States where large crops of potatoes have been raised as a military measure has been issued by Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture. Mr. Vrooman urges the establishment of community warehouses for potatoes, but thinks that associations of farmers and business men should take the initiative in this direction. "Whatever is done," he said, "must be done promptly."

USE OF GAS IN BERLIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Berlin Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—Despite the time of year, the coal scarcity in Germany still makes itself felt, and every effort is being made to reserve such supplies as are available for the winter months. The chief of police in Berlin, for instance, has just issued an appeal to the population to economize as far as possible in the use of gas and electricity in the home, in view of "the increasing scarcity of coal." It is urged that all unnecessary lighting be abolished, and that, as a general rule, one light only should be made to suffice. The communication adds that it is hoped compliance with this request will render the issue of definite regulations and the fixing of penalties unnecessary. Lighting restrictions have already been enforced in the case of public places, however, and a new decree announces that they are also to be applied henceforth to the guest rooms in hotels, the lighting of which is to be reduced to one-fifth of what it was in the middle of December, 1916.

## COAL PRICES TO BE FIXED OCT. 1

Dr. Garfield Says Retail Rates Then Announced Will Be Tentative and Will Vary According to Local Conditions

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Retail prices of coal are to be fixed Oct. 1, in every part of the United States, by Dr. H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator.

These prices, Dr. Garfield says, will be tentative and may be changed at any time later, just as the prices that have been established for the selling of coal at the mines may be changed. There is believed to be need, however, of action at once so that the consumer may not be charged an extortionate price anywhere. The retail prices will vary according to local conditions.

"It will not be possible within the time at our disposal to determine final prices," said Dr. Garfield. "All prices necessarily must be subject to change on a showing of fact. Acting on the information in our possession we will make the best guess possible as to a fair price in each district."

"We want the prices to be absolutely just, and for this reason they will be tentative when first announced by the President, just as the prices recently fixed by the President for coal at the mines were tentative and subject to change."

To a question about how the final prices will be determined, Dr. Garfield answered:

"We will have our own agents, the assistance of the Federal Trade Commission, which will serve as our auditor, the state fuel administrators and the local committees to be appointed for each community. While we want on these committees men who know coal, we do not want any men who have direct interest in the business. The cost sheets will be examined and regular hearings will be held in order to determine final prices."

Dr. Garfield would not say that coal prices generally will be reduced by the President's forthcoming order.

"It may be that in some instances existing conditions and costs will justify present prices," he said. "What we want to do is to ascertain what is a fair price and then hold all dealers to it. It cannot be the same in every community, but for each local district a definite scale of prices will be established on a delivered basis."

"Where poor people prefer to go to retail yards with their carts and carry their coal home, a lower price will be quoted them."

State fuel administrators will be announced at the earliest possible date. Already a dozen state administrators have been chosen. Dr. Garfield said he did not know whether a coal shortage would develop, but information reaching the fuel administration indicated that in some districts a largely increased output might be expected. Some railroads have reported a large increase in the tonnage of coal handled, saying they are moving more coal than ever before, while some producers say production will be decreased.

It is the belief of the fuel administration that the retail prices fixed will be accepted without protest by dealers, but protests, if made, will be carefully considered. A readjustment of the prices of bituminous coal at the mines will be made by Dr. Garfield, probably by Oct. 1. A licensing system may be put into operation soon. The fuel administration is preparing to requisition to carry on war industries.

Labor troubles have given him some concern, but an effort is being made to end them, and in this John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, is working with Dr. Garfield. Mr. White has issued a call for an interstate conference of operators and workers in the mines of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, to consider an advance in wages. The conference will be held in Washington, Sept. 25.

## California's Coal Supply

Delegation From Several Cities Visits The Utah Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—A delegation of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Sacramento, Stockton and Oakland coal men has arrived to confer with the local coal companies in regard to the supply of coal which can be furnished this State. It is estimated that the Utah mines will have to supply about 1,000,000 tons more to California this year than last. This includes the coal for shipping, but the Californians are here in the interests of getting coal for domestic and manufacturing purposes.

Headed by E. C. Sharpe, representing the Independent Coal Company, San Francisco, the California coal men were taken into the Utah fields and made an inspection of the mines. They also conferred with Frank E. Clarity, assistant general manager of the Denver & Rio Grande, in regard to the car supply.

It was stated that the California situation was serious, since the demand for ships on the Atlantic had practically done away with the importation of coal from Australia and henceforth Los Angeles has received a great part of its coal from the Gallup (N. M.) districts, but the Utah coal is in greater demand, being a better steam coal. The high price of fuel oil has also added to the troubles of the California manufacturers, and as a result California is entirely dependent on Utah for its coal supply during the winter season.

The greater part of the coal going to

San Francisco from this State will be used in factory and domestic uses, while the Western Fuel Company will carry the greater part of the "off shore" business of the coasting of ships. The investigation of the California coal men revealed that the Utah mines need more miners. The car situation is better at this time, they said, than it has been for several months. It was declared that the coal dealers of Southern California would be in a position to fill all orders providing the Utah mines can get the miners and the cars to carry the coal there; but, if there is a car shortage, the situation might become serious.

## Coal Economy Is Urged

Householders Asked to Be Sparing in Its Use This Winter

Strict economy in the use of coal, by householders, is asked in an appeal to the public by the New England Coal Committee's subcommittee on domestic fuel economy, because of the reported scarcity in New England and the uncertainty about the winter's supply. The subcommittee, which is composed of Henry S. Dennison, chairman, George H. Ellis, Amory Elliot, John S. Lawrence and Bernard J. Rothwell, urges the use of wood and oil heaters whenever possible, sparing use of gas and electricity, which are produced at coal-burning plants, and careful firing of coal. The appeal says:

"We ask all householders:

"(a) Not to use coal for heating before the 1st of November or after the 1st of May unless the house temperature is below 60 degrees.

"(b) To burn wood whenever possible.

"(c) To use small oil heaters when it is necessary to keep certain parts of the house at a special temperature.

"(d) To reduce the coal used in the stoves. Do your cooking at one part of the day. Use wood whenever you can.

"(e) To be economical with gas; and with electricity where it is generated by coal-using plants. Turn off house lights when not needed, if only for a few moments.

"We ask those who control office buildings, hotels and apartment houses:

"(a) Not to use coal for heating before Nov. 1 or after May 1, unless the temperature of the building is below 60 degrees.

"(b) Not of heat buildings in excess of 65 degrees.

"(c) To bank fires at all practicable times, and when building is to be only partially used to turn off heat wherever feasible. Business buildings not used after 6 p. m. should bank fires at 4 p. m.

"(d) To reduce to the barest necessities all illumination by gas or by coal-made electricity.

"The times call for more than usual skill and care in putting coal into stoves and furnaces. Feed sparingly. Instructions are being prepared which will help you get the most heat out of your coal."

Retail coal dealers in Boston still hold to the uniform price of \$9.50 a ton for egg, stove and nut anthracite, and \$8.50 for pea anthracite. They are now charging 40 to 50 cents a ton extra for basketing, when the coal has to be carried in. Until recently, 25 cents a ton covered this extra expense. The reason given by the dealers for this latest advance is the old one of increased cost to themselves.

Their employees who deliver the coal are said to be asking more for the work of carrying in the coal in bags or baskets and men are said to be hard to get now, owing to the fact that the city is paying \$3 a day for common laborers.

It is asserted by the Boston dealers that Coal Administrator Garfield, when he fixes retail prices, the date for which is set in dispatches from Washington as Oct. 1, will probably permit an advance rather than order a reduction from the \$9.50, now uniformly asked.

The dealers argue that their cost of doing business is fixed with regard to overhead expenses and nearly fixed with regard to the employment of satisfactory labor, and they can make a profit only with a sufficient supply of coal. Coal is not coming forward fast enough, they say, to make it probable that the supply will be equal to the demand.

They are urging householders to buy coal as largely as possible now, while weather conditions are good and retail prices remain unaffected by governmental price control. Inspection of several of the yards of retail dealers shows that most of them have not large stocks of anthracite yet. The dealers say they cannot get nearly enough coal nowadays, with boat and all-rail transportation subordinated to war needs.

Whether water transportation of coal to New England points can be improved will be discussed at a meeting tomorrow at 10 a. m., in Room 167 of the State House. The meeting will be of owners of vessels employed in the coal trade, members of the New England Coal Committee and representatives of the United States Shipping Board, and has been called by the last named body, at the instigation of the New England Coal Committee.

Reports to Mayor Curley by Patrick O'Hearn, acting superintendent of supplies, show that the city needs nearly 74,000 tons of coal for heating its institutions in the coming winter, including about 18,500 tons for the schools. About 55,000 tons of the total needed is bituminous coal, the supply of which is so uncertain that Boston dealers now refuse to bid on furnishing the winter's supply.

The city, in consequence, is buying from week to week comparatively small quantities of coal at high prices. Mayor Curley's appeal to Fuel Administrator Garfield, it is hoped, will insure a supply at a fair price, for the Fuel Administrator has large powers under the Food and Fuel Control Act.

## Coal Production in 1916

Survey Shows 11 Per Cent Quantity Increase Over 1915

The production of coal in 1916 was 590,098,175 net tons, valued at \$867,125,638, an increase compared with 1915 of 58,478,688 tons, or 11 per cent, in quantity, and \$180,434,452, or 26 per cent, in value. The production of bituminous coal was 502,519,682 tons, valued at \$875,116,077, an increase of 58,478,688 tons, or 11 per cent, in quantity, and \$180,434,452, or 26 per cent, in value. The production of Pennsylvania anthracite was 87,578,493 net tons, valued at \$202,009,561, a decrease of nearly 2 per cent in quantity but an increase of more than 9 per cent in value. These figures have just been issued by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.

All the principal coal-producing states showed increases in output. The most notable increase was in Ohio, while the largest increase in quantity was in Pennsylvania. The output of bituminous coal in 1916 established a new record in the United States as a whole and also in most of the individual states.

The average value of anthracite was \$2.5 a net ton, compared with \$2.07 in 1914 and 1915. The average value, at the mine, of the bituminous coal produced in 1916, was \$1.32 a ton, compared with \$1.13 in 1915 and \$1.17 in 1914. Both of these figures are higher than those recorded in any other year from 1880 to 1916, a period for which comparable figures are available.

The average number of tons of bituminous coal produced per man per day in 1916 was 3.90, practically the same as in 1915. The large increase in production of bituminous coal with about the same number of men was obtained by working a greater number of days, the average being 230 days in 1916, compared with 203 in 1915. Every state except Iowa and Texas recorded an increase in the number of working days in 1916. The average annual output of anthracite per man was 548 net tons, and of bituminous coal 896 net tons, exceeding the record of any other year in the period 1880 to 1916, for which comparable figures are available.

## BIG INCREASE IN POULTRY STORED

(Continued from page one)

reported by 220 storages on Sept. 1, 1917, amounted to 51,830,157 pounds, while the total stocks reported on Aug. 1, 1917, amounted to 48,588,865 pounds. The reports of 135 storages show stocks of 29,160,109 pounds on Sept. 1, 1917, as compared with 8,881,930 pounds on Sept. 1, 1916, an increase of 228.3 per cent. The reports show that the stocks decreased 11.2 per cent during August, 1917, while they increased 20.9 per cent during August, 1916.

"The total stocks of broilers reported by 116 storages on Sept. 1, 1917, amounted to 2,544,220 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 111 storages on Aug. 1, 1917, amounted to 3,555,594 pounds. The reports of 66 storages show stocks of 1,863,195 pounds on Sept. 1, 1917, as compared with 658,077 pounds on Sept. 1, 1916, an increase of 183.1 per cent. The reports of 109 storages show that the stocks decreased 15.6 per cent during August, 1917, while the reports of 49 storages show stocks increased 81.2 per cent during August, 1916.

"The total stocks of roasters reported by 105 storages on Sept. 1, 1917, amounted to 3,892,150 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 109 storages on Aug. 1, 1917, amounted to 4,962,127 pounds. The reports of 63 storages show stocks of 3,072,970 pounds on Sept. 1, 1917, as compared with 4,063,301 pounds on Sept. 1, 1916, an increase of 656.3 per cent. The reports of 95 storages show that the stocks decreased 19.9 per cent during August, 1917, while the reports of 46 storages show stocks increased 23.5 per cent during August, 1916.

"The total stocks of fowls reported by 117 storages on Sept. 1, 1917, amounted to 1,381,689 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 119 storages on Aug. 1, 1917, amounted to 1,860,764 pounds. The reports of 73 storages show stocks of 1,035,907 pounds on Sept. 1, 1917, as compared with 926,065 pounds on Sept. 1, 1916, an increase of 11.9 per cent. The reports of 104 storages show that the stocks decreased 26.9 per cent during August, 1917, while the reports of 60 storages show stocks increased 123.3 per cent during August, 1916.

"The total stocks of turkeys reported by 115 storages on Sept. 1, 1917, amounted to 3,149,421 pounds, while the total stocks reported by 117 storages on Aug. 1, 1917, amounted to 3,558,683 pounds. The reports of 60 storages show stocks of 1,498,707 pounds on Sept. 1, 1917, as compared with 1,507,765 pounds on Sept. 1, 1916, an increase of 894.1 per cent. The reports of 102 storages show that the stocks decreased 11.4 per cent during August, 1917, while the reports of 47 storages show that the stocks decreased 5.8 per cent during August, 1916."

FOOD PROSPECTS IN JAMAICA PROMISING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—Industrial and agricultural questions continue to be forced to the front here. Mr. Barclay, secretary of the agricultural society, which is subsidized by Government but run by an elected board, gives a cheering report on the amount of increased cultivation that has resulted from the call to plant more as much land is under cultivation as was the case at the time last year. Rice in one parish is being cultivated in nearly 600 acres where last year it was cultivated in just a few. Provided these extra efforts are sustained and there are no hurricanes during the rest of the year, the prospects of plenty of food supplies are promising, but we are just now at the beginning of the storm months.

Cuba, being hard pressed for laborers, has removed the restrictions against incoming workmen from this island and as a result all who are below the military service age, 18 to 40, and who can get away, are crowding the boats for Cuba. There has been also a large exodus of young women to the United States and Canada. The agitation here for a better wage continues. The question of the future labor supply, if emigration is maintained, is however emphasizing the need of definite steps to stop the drain of laborers abroad.

## Walnut Crop Is Increased

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A crop of 45,000 tons of walnuts will be harvested in Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Orange and Ventura counties, according to a survey just completed by the Santa Barbara Walnut Growers Association, says a dispatch to the Tribune. This will be an increase of more than 15 per cent over last year's yield.

BANKERS EMPLOY WOMEN

CLEVELAND, O.—Columbus bankers, says a dispatch to the Plain Dealer, are rapidly employing women to take the places of clerks who have enlisted or who were conscripted. Complaint is made by the bankers that many women who are applying for work want salaries out of all proportion.

Lighter Loads the Rule Today and Firm Prices Prevail

Although 189 loads were reported on the Boston farmers' market this morning, lighter loads were the rule and a light market with firmer prices prevailed, according to today's news bulletin from the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture in Boston. Sweet corn (white) brought farmers from 80 cents to \$1 per bushel, with yellow corn selling from \$1 to \$1.25. In a few instances, corn brought slightly higher prices. No. 2 corn, small and damaged, sold around 50 cents per bushel.

About 2000 bushels of tomatoes brought from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per bushel, with fancy grades as high as \$3. Green tomatoes were firm at 60 to 80 cents. Good lettuce was scarce and brought as high as \$1.25 per bushel. Cabbage was firmer at 60 to 70 cents with Savoy bringing 75 to 90 cents per barrel. Peppers, onions, all varieties of beans, were firm at Saturday's quotations.

The apple supply is unchanged with Gravenstein bringing \$2@2.50; Pippins, \$1.25@1.50; Wealthys, \$2@2.50, and Porters about \$1.50.

Farmers reporting 185 loads 189. Farmers' prices collected by the bureau of markets and retail prices by the Massachusetts Board of Food Administration:

Produce delivered and prices received by farmers—Apples, No. 1, 1540 bu. (32 qts.), \$2@3, retail 10@15c qt.; apples, No. 2, 124 bu. (32 qts.), \$1@2, retail 7@10c qt.; beans, green, 637 bu. (32 qts.), \$1.50@2, retail 8c qt.; beans,

wax, 102 bu. (32 qts.), \$2@2.25, retail 10c qt.; beans, shell, 552 bu. (32 qts.), \$1.75@2, retail 10c qt.; beans, lima, 39 bu. (32 qts.), \$2@2.50; beets, bunch, 219 boxes (15 bunches), 50@60c, retail 5c bunch; beets, cut, 135 bu., 85c @91c, retail 5c lb.

Cabbage, white, 664 bbl. (80-90 lbs), 60@70c, retail 2c lb.; carrots, bunch, 244 bbs., (24 bunches), 60@75c, retail 5c bunch; carrots, cut, 110 bu., \$1.50@1.75, retail 5c lb.; corn, white No. 1, 1247 bbs., (5 doz.), 80c@91c, retail 30c doz.; corn, yellow No. 1, 244 bbs., (5 doz.), \$1@1.25, retail 35c doz.; cucumbers, 65 bbs., (6-7 doz.), \$4@5.50; lettuce No. 1, 773 bbs. (18 heads), 90c@1.25, retail 9c head; onions, 291 bu., \$2, retail 6c lb.; onions, pickling, 70 bu., \$4.75@5, retail 20c qt.; peppers, hot, 359 bu., \$2@2.50, retail 10c qt.; peppers, hot, 359 bu., \$2@2.50, retail 10c qt.; radishes, 130 bbs., 50c@75c, retail 1c bunch.

Squash, summer, 52 boxes, 25@40c, retail 5c each; squash, Italian, 50 boxes, 35c@51c; squash, marrow, 143 bbs., \$1.25@1.50, retail 4c lb.; squash, turban, 294 bbs., \$1.50@1.75, retail 4c lb.; tomatoes, No. 1, 1957 bu., \$1.75@2.50, retail 8c lb.; tomatoes, green, 1378 bu., 60@80c, retail 30c peck; celery, 486 doz., \$1.50, retail 15c bunch; parsley, 150 bu., 25@35c, retail 2 oz. 5c.

Turnips, 36 bu., 80c@91c, retail, 3c lb.; spinach, 106 bu., 75@90c; eggplant, 110 bbs., \$1.75; cauliflower No. 1, 253 bbs., \$1@1.75; potatoes,



## TRUE BASIS FOR PEACE SOUGHT

Officer of Bohemian Alliance  
Says Turkish Misrule and the  
Artificial Entity Called Aus-  
tria-Hungary Must Go

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"In order to make life happy for untold millions, and to insure permanent peace, the artificial entity known as Austria-Hungary must go, even as the last remnants of Turkish misrule in Europe must be destroyed," said Charles Pergler, vice-president of the Bohemian National Alliance of America, in an address before thousands of Slavs in Omaha recently.

"The famous allied note to President Wilson," he continued, "declaring for liberation of the Czechoslovaks among others, presupposes this. The President's repeated declarations, that no people should be forced to live under alien rule, mean the same thing. It is not to be believed for a moment that the President's statement in his note to the Pope, that dismemberment of empires cannot furnish a proper basis for a peace of any kind, relates to Austria-Hungary. This cannot be. It would be an absolute denial of the fundamentals of democracy and popular rule which he has so frequently enunciated.

"It would mean not only that the Czechoslovaks must remain under alien domination, but that the Rumanians of Transylvania and Bukovina must continue to suffer under the unspeakable cruelties of the Magyar régime; that Poland cannot become united; that the Italians of Trentino cannot be joined to their brethren of Italy; that the question of Alsace and Lorraine must remain unsolved.

"Furthermore, such construction would make the reply to the Pope self-contradictory and inconsistent, for in another part thereof the President maintains that the American people believe that peace should rest upon the rights of peoples, not the rights of governments—the rights of peoples, great or small, weak or powerful—their equal right to freedom and security and self-government, and to a participation upon fair terms in the economic opportunities of the world, the German people, of course, included, if they will accept equality and not seek domination. What the President unquestionably wanted to do was to assure the German people that their national state would be left intact; that there would be no attempt to disrupt Germany as a national state.

"Austria is not a national state; it is not a nation even in the political sense of the term; it has become a wholly artificial entity, without a solid foundation in the facts of international life. Nor could the President intend to guarantee to Germany the booty gained in previous wars, such as Alsace-Lorraine and Posen.

"But in any event the signing of a peace protocol does not necessarily mean peace in the real sense of the term. A state of war may exist without an actual clash of arms, and without bloodshed. Austria-Hungary has been the scene of what in its effects was real warfare ever since the rise of the spirit of nationality. Because of this warfare parliamentary life in Austria was impossible and the state brought to impotency and the very verge of bankruptcy.

"Indeed, this warfare without bloodshed led to the present bloody struggle; was one of its proximate causes. Therefore, if there is to be really permanent peace, this bloodless warfare must be stopped, and it can only be stopped by complying with the demands of the Rumanians, Italians, Czechoslovaks and Jugo-Slavs, all of whom are anti-Austrian. Only a minority of Austrian peoples, the Germans and Magyars, care for the preservation of Austria, and even then only if they can maintain their hegemony.

"Speaking for the Czechoslovaks—I hope this will not be considered presumptuous—they will never again voluntarily submit to Austrian sovereignty and Hapsburg rule. The Czechoslovak people demand complete and absolute independence and will not cease their warfare upon the house of Hapsburg and Austria until their ideal, absolute independence, is realized. This is the position of the whole nation, as is best evidenced by recent declarations in the Austrian Parliament, by a recent manifesto of Czech authors and artists, and by repeated declarations of Czech workmen. Permanent peace is possible only when nations are satisfied in their legitimate desires."

## POTATO CROP ESTIMATES GROW

Nearly twice as many potatoes are expected to be harvested in the United States during the fall as in 1916, according to V. A. Sanders, field agent of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, in Wakefield, Mass., who gives the "indicated total production of potatoes, as of Sept. 1 at 462,000,000 bushels as compared with the final estimate of total production last year, which was 285,437,000 bushels. This estimate is expected to grow rather than decrease as shown in a statement from Mr. Sanders, as of Sept. 15, which says that "indicated yields in some counties" of Massachusetts "are higher than was shown in our last report."

The potato crop estimate for Maine and Massachusetts, Sept. 15, reads: "Maine: The yield everywhere must be light; 64 per cent of a normal yield per acre is now indicated, as against 66 per cent, September 1st; the total production promised now be-

ing 24,048,489 bushels, as against 32,984,000 bushels August 1.

"Massachusetts: Total damage in the state is small; and the indicated yields in some counties are higher than was shown in our last report.

"The estimated total production remains at 5,025,000 bushels—apportioned among the counties (except Dukes, Nantucket and Suffolk) as follows—subject to further revision in the light of later information:

Barnstable, 650,000, Berkshire 495,000, Bristol 630,000, Essex 600,000, Franklin 382,000, Hampshire 587,000, Hampshire 530,000, Middlesex 500,000, Norfolk 204,000, Plymouth 286,000, Worcester 804,000."

## HORSESHOERS OPEN MEETING

Singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," the delegates to the twenty-sixth annual convention of the Master Horseshoers National Protective Association was the opening feature of the meeting today at the Copley Square Hotel. Present were about 600 delegates and guests, including representatives of the newly formed women's auxiliary, who came from many parts of the United States.

In the chair was Albert B. Root, president of local No. 20. He introduced as the first speaker Edward J. Slattery, representing Mayor Curley, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city. Governor McCall was not able to attend, and his place was filled by Samuel J. Elder, who brought a message from the League to Enforce Peace.

Miles F. MacPhartland of Brooklyn, N. Y., responded on behalf of the convention. Mrs. M. F. Murphy of Boston, president of the ladies' auxiliary, gave an address of welcome for her organization.

The program will keep the delegates here through Friday. Tomorrow there is scheduled a harbor excursion, and at night there will be a dinner at the Copley Square Hotel, at which Mayor Curley has promised to be present. The closing feature of the program will be the election of new officers, scheduled for Friday.

## GOV. MCCALL AND RAILROAD PROBLEMS

New England transportation conditions having been made an issue in the Massachusetts State primary campaign, a brief statement relative to Governor McCall's position on this subject has been issued by Councilor Charles H. Wright, who is secretary of the Governor's campaign committee.

After declaring that Governor McCall 20 years ago, as a member of Congress, strongly protested against railroad legislation which helped to bring financial disaster on the New England railroads, the statement quotes the following from a message from Governor McCall to the Legislature last May:

"The transportation companies should be required to give rates that are just and reasonable and equal to the public. On the other hand, they should be permitted to receive rates which would enable them to pay reasonable wages to their employees, to operate their property efficiently, and to yield a return upon investments honestly made. Less than that would not pay for the fair cost of service. Such a policy is in my opinion necessary in order to do justice to the people who use the roads and to the companies which own them, and vital to their proper equipment and efficient operation."

In closing, the statement declares that the most important railroad problem today is how to utilize the railroads so as to serve best the Government in its prosecution of the war.

## CAMPAIGN AGAINST FOOD BILL OPPONENTS

Members of the Massachusetts Legislature who opposed the so-called "pure food" bill last year will receive opposition from organized labor in Boston according to a vote of the Boston Central Labor Union yesterday, when the delegates decided to send speakers throughout the State to try to defeat candidates for the General Court who opposed the bill.

It was voted to have the executive board investigate and report on the advisability of forming a "Credit Union" for the benefit of the members of organized labor in Boston.

John F. Stevens, representative of organized labor on the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, reported on the work done by that body in adjusting important labor disputes.

## CLOTHING TRADE CONGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PARIS, France—The first big trade congress to be held since the beginning of the war opened at the Bourse du Travail recently. It will be remembered that during last winter strikes on a large scale occurred in dress-making and other establishments where seamstresses are employed. It was this that seemed to mark the awakening of women workers to the conditions under which they were working and the present congress of a national trade federation, forming part of the Confederation Générale du Travail, is the result. Among the questions to be discussed are the application and revision of the July, 1915, bill on the minimum salary of women who work in their own homes; minimum wage in factories; the Saturday half-holiday; foreign labor; the eight-hour working day; work in prisons and convents, and the establishment of a service of inspectors for workers' organizations.

## HOUSE SEEKS TO RESTORE TAXES

Conference, It Is Thought, Will  
Replace Portion of Revenue  
Eliminated by Senate—Re-  
port May Come on Thursday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Conferees on the War Revenue Bill have gone over approximately two-thirds of that measure, and it is expected that the conference report will be ready by Thursday for presentation to both Houses. The excess-profits rates and postal-rates sections will be the last items to be considered by the conferees.

Considerable time was spent on Saturday on the section dealing with taxes on the gross sales of manufacturers. House conferees made such a strong show of resistance to the Senate provisions that Senate conferees tentatively agreed to abate insistence upon the Senate's work in this direction.

The House conferees objected to the Senate elimination from the measure of the manufacturer's gross sales taxes and others, totaling about \$70,000,000, and a compromise by which half of this amount will be raised from these sources finally resulted.

House conferees, led by Democratic Leader Kitchin, declined to agree to the Senate proposal to strike out the 5 per cent manufacturers' tax provided in the House bill.

The compromise agreement is understood to have restored a tax of somewhat less than 5 per cent on musical instruments and jewelry, and revision of the automobile tax sections, with increases of 2 per cent on the gross sales taxes of patent medicines, cosmetics, perfumery and other toilet articles is probable. The compromise section is being drafted for presentation to the committee this week, and it is expected it will be adopted as drawn.

The amusement tax, reduced by the Senate from \$60,000,000 to \$19,000,000, aroused much discussion, and a final vote on it probably will not be reached for several days.

Democratic Leader Kitchin, in opposing the elimination of the manufacturers' sales taxes, said such taxes had been the uniform policy of past legislation, on the theory that much of the levy would be absorbed without reaching the consumer. As to the automobile section, the Senate conferees insisted that but few automobile manufacturers make large enough profits to bear a gross sales tax.

Next Wednesday the conferees plan to vote finally on tentative decisions made on the income, liquor, tobacco and other sections, held over because of the absence of Senator Stone of Missouri, who was detained in the Senate while in charge of the War Credits Bill. Further change is probable in the liquor section, with much opposition developing to the Gore amendment, providing a prohibitory tax on distillation for beverage use.

Sections covered on Saturday include automobiles and motorcycles, tires and tubes, musical instruments, motion-picture films, jewelry, sporting goods, yachts and pleasure boats, perfumes and cosmetics, chewing gum, cameras, amusements, club dues and stamp taxes and parcel-post packages. The total taxes proposed by the House on these items amounted to \$143,000,000 and the Senate reduced the sum to \$90,000,000. It is thought that half of this reduction will be restored.

## PRICES OF FISH FIXED BY STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The California State Fish Exchange Law, which gives the State ownership of all fish in state waters, and empowers the state market director to fix the maximum prices of all fish sold by fishermen, wholesalers, jobbers, or retailers, the price-fixing features of which went into effect on Sept. 5, has resulted in the reduction of prices to consumers approximately 50 per cent on some kinds of fish, and has increased the consumption of fish.

Prices are fixed each day, the price of one or more kinds of fish to consumers each day being 5 cents a pound. The law has stopped all dumping of fish to keep up prices.

The wholesalers are enthusiastic, and are cooperating in fixing the prices of fish caught outside the State's jurisdiction. While the price-fixing power is state-wide, and will be exercised only gradually outside of the San Francisco area, the daily fixing of prices for some interior points has already begun.

## DENMARK TACKLES THE FOOD PROBLEM

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
Scandinavian correspondent

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—The various measures proposed for meeting the crisis caused in Denmark by the interruption of foreign trade have now been submitted. The Government demands authority to commandeer the entire crop of wheat and rye at 26 kroner per 100 kilo (about 56 kroner per quarter of 80 pounds) and further, proposes to take power to requisition 375,000 tons of barley and 180,000 tons of oats on the basis of 23 kroner per 100 kilo. These quantities will be requisitioned in proportion to the yield of the respective farms.

The necessary amounts will then be set aside for bread, flour, etc., and also for the production of yeast, and alcohol for industrial purposes, and

for the brewing of beer which is virtually free of alcohol. The grain is to be sold at purchase price, except the quantity to be used for brewing and distilling, the additional price of which will be fixed by the Government. It is further proposed to grant the Government powers to purchase and store sufficient potatoes for the needs of the population, and farmers may be required to supply these potatoes at prices which are fixed but varying with the time of year.

In order to keep the production of milk at the point considered necessary for the needs of the population, the Government will be empowered to grant subsidies. It is calculated that the national expenditure for thus insuring the supply of food at the low prices maintained during the war will amount to 50,000,000 kroner.

## MALDEN TO SHOW GARDEN PRODUCTS

MALDEN, Mass.—Special features will be included at the three-day exhibition of garden products and canned preserves to be held in the State Armory on Mountain Avenue next Thursday, Friday and Saturday, afternoon and evening, under the direction of the committee on food production and conservation of the Malden Committee on Public Safety.

Included among the displays will be the products of the school gardens, those of the adults' gardens, booths of local merchants with useful wares and utensils for food conservation, and a special exhibition on food thrift which has been shown at the Malden Public Library during the summer months.

On Thursday and Friday afternoons exemplifications of the cold pack method of canning will be made by the West Grammar School girls' canning team. Miss Harriet Johnson, social secretary of Malden Wilcox Hall, a working girls' home, will give daily lectures on "How to Make and Use a Fireless Cooker and Iceless Refrigerator." Eight of the larger grammar schools of the city will have their individual booths where work done in their respective school gardens will be shown. Already Teresa Lowery, a member of a grammar school canning club, has entered over 150 jars, and other members will have exhibits ranging from five to fifty jars. About 500 jars of canned fruit, vegetables and greens, canned by the girls during the summer, will be sold at the exhibition. Cash prizes will be awarded for the best individual displays of vegetables, flowers and canned products, and a large silver loving cup will be awarded to the grammar school having the finest display which at the same time is representative of the largest proportion of the student body. The school exhibits will be prepared under the direction of Miss Mabel E. Turner, the school supervisor of garden work.

## CREDITS BILL PASSES SENATE

Largest War Finance Measure  
in World's History Is Ap-  
proved Without a Dissenting  
Vote—Now in Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate on Saturday passed the huge \$11,538,000,000 Bond and Certificate Bill, without a dissenting vote. The measure passed on Saturday is the largest war credits bill of the world's history. It has already passed the House, and now goes to conference, with Senators Stone, Smith of Georgia, and Smoot, as the Senate conferees.

The Senate adopted an amendment offered by Senator La Follette, limiting the interest rate on the savings certificates to 4 per cent, but the rate on the certificates of indebtedness is left to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The most important Senate amendment was that of the Finance Committee, in increasing from one-seventh to one-fourth of 1 per cent of the bonds and war-savings certificates authorized, the expense allowance for their flotation, and decreasing the allowance for the indebtedness certificates from one-tenth to one-twentieth of 1 per cent.

As the Senate did not revise the amount of security issues proposed, they cannot be changed in conference. They are \$7,538,945,460 of convertible 4 per cent bonds, subject to income surtaxes and war excess-profits taxes, and \$2,000,000,000 each of war-savings certificates and temporary certificates of indebtedness.

Senator La Follette attempted, by another amendment, to limit the bond issue to 30 years, with privilege of redemption in seven years. This was defeated, 39 to 15.

An amendment by Mr. La Follette, providing that the issuance of bonds be put entirely in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, so as to prevent large blocks from being gathered up by bond speculators, was adopted. This amendment authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to see that, in the allotment of bonds, general rules shall be made to "apply to all subscribers."

Other amendments offered by Senator La Follette, aimed at fixing rates of interest or time limit of the bonds, were rejected. One amendment sought to restrict the denomination of bonds to \$20 or multiples of that sum. The Secretary of the Treasury, under the bill, is authorized to decide the denomination.

In arguing for his amendment to restrict the life of the bonds to 30 years,

with privilege of redemption in seven years, Senator La Follette said that the Government had made "a huge mistake" with the Liberty bond issue in not fixing a definite time for redemption. He spoke of John D. Rockefeller having bought \$15,000,000 of Liberty bonds, which would run anywhere from 15 to 30 years, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

"By not taxing these bonds the Government has given Mr. Rockefeller the equivalent of 9½ per cent interest on his bond investment," said Senator La Follette. "The American people will have to pay that in anywhere from 15 to 30 years, even if the war should end tomorrow. The life of all bond issues ought to be stipulated in these bills, so the American people will not be paying on them at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury."

## FOOD TO PEOPLE AT LOWEST COST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An appeal for loyalty to the Food Control Law is issued for circulation among the wholesale grocers of the United States by President Whitmarsh, Secretary Beckmann and Counsel Ackley of the National Wholesale Grocers Association, advisers to Herbert C. Hoover in Washington. They point out that in the food problem lies defeat or victory. The watchword of the wholesale grocer must be "no unreasonable profit." During this war the people must have food at the lowest possible cost. No large or unusual stocks should be carried. Energy, time, fuel, materials and equipment should be conserved. Men should be released for army and navy service. Commodities should be bought from points near by to save railroad facilities for war work. The individual should cooperate in the enforcement of the law by refusing to sell to, or to buy from, food speculators or other manipulators not engaged in the legitimate food business.

## INTERNATIONAL SPINNERS UNION

A vote to place a demand for a wage increase of at least 10 per cent before the textile manufacturers of the United States, was passed yesterday at the closing session of the annual convention of the International Spinners Union. All of the delegates expressed themselves as ready to press their demands. Frank H. McCarthy, New England organizer of the American Federation of Labor, attended the convention as the personal representative of Samuel Gompers, and addressed the delegates on the question of the need for cooperation between the United Textile Workers and the independent unions. Equal suffrage was endorsed by the convention. George Thornton of Pawtucket, R. I., was elected president for the following year.

## FOOD SLOGAN IS GIVEN PUBLICITY

Cooperation Aids in Extending,  
Without Cost, Administra-  
tion's Plan of Conservation  
as a War Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Through the cooperation of advertising companies, the Treasury Department, municipal authorities and electric light companies, the United States Food Administration is, without cost, putting on a national outdoor advertising campaign that is probably "the biggest thing of the sort ever undertaken. The slogan, "Food will win the war—don't waste it!" is being blazoned in every large city in the country on immense signs on public buildings. These signs are uniform in general design, in paint for day-time display, and illumination by electric light for night.

Advertising companies have patriotically contributed their resources without charge to install the signs. The Treasury Department has granted the right to use the exteriors of Federal premises in the principal cities, including post-office buildings, which are under its charge. Mayors and municipal councils are permitting the message to be placed on city halls. Electric light companies are gratuitously furnishing and installing the bulbs and supplying the power.

Trenton, N. J., was the first city to furnish a space on the front of its municipal building. It was also at Trenton that the first sign was placed on the post-office premises. Since then many cities have followed, including Philadelphia, where spectacular electric signs on the north and south sides of the City Hall are being installed. In Philadelphia also four large bulletins are being placed on the post office. Plans have been perfected for the same in New York City, Norfolk, Richmond and many other cities.

In the national capital the local electric power company has installed a big sign at Pennsylvania Avenue and Seventh Street, with the slogan shown by means of more than 2000 lamps.

## SUBSEA BOAT ALARM LAID TO A MISTAKE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Navy Department has no confirmation of the reports that a German submarine has been hovering off the Atlantic Coast. Information received here indicates that all of the reports were based upon a wireless message sent by an American patrol boat, which was misread by the wireless operator on an accompanying vessel.

**End of the run**

If you want your car to be fit at the end of a long run, don't feed it on any old gasoline. Use SOCONY.

Unidentified gasolines are likely to be inert "blends" that turn into carbon—not power. In any case, they vary so widely that they upset carburetor adjustments.

SO-CO-NY is always the same, wherever you buy it—uniform, pure, powerful. The SOCONY filling stations mean security on your trip.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

WE SELL  
**SOCONY**  
MOTOR  
GASOLINE  
STANDARD OIL CO. N.Y.

The sign of a Reliable Dealer  
and the World's Best Gasoline



## MACADAM ROADS TO BE REPAIRED

Boston Commissioner of Public Works Plans to Use Tar and Fine Cracked Stone to Restore Rough Surfaces

Tar and fine cracked stone are to be used hereafter in Boston to keep its 40-odd miles of macadam roads in repair and suitable for traffic until it is possible to pave them with better material. Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of public works, says less oil for Boston streets and more tar and fine stone, will be the treatment for the macadam which is fast wearing out under the rush of motor vehicles.

The commissioner and James H. Sullivan, his highway division engineer, have been giving consideration to the matter of putting the macadam streets in some sort of condition suitable for the growing automobile traffic. They know it will be years before it will be possible to resurface with modern paving all of the macadam streets. It has been found by experiment that tar and "oatmeal" or "buckwheat" as the engineers style the fine cracked stone, will pack down and make a good, tough blanket on a macadam road which will give the highway the appearance of being paved with sheet asphalt.

Carruth street in Dorchester is a sample of a macadam road rescued from becoming impossible for traffic by just such treatment. The commissioner sent in to Carruth street his repair men. They filled in the scores of holes, big and little in the street with cracked stone coated with tar. Then the patch was rolled down until it was hard and compact, welded, as it were, with the surrounding surface of the road. The street being made uniformly smooth by such treatment, the tar tank was sent over the highway and about one-half gallon to the square yard of surface of tar was poured. Then the highway repair men followed and spread about a quarter to a half inch coating of the "buckwheat" stone on the tar.

Automobiles and motor trucks soon pressed the fine stone into the tar and into the small inequalities of the street surface. Rolling and re-rolling by the passing wheels ironed out the surface and smoothed it until the surface became smooth and glossy to the appearance of sheet asphalt.

Just such treatment has been given scores of streets in West Roxbury by the paving division of Boston. It is impossible, under the present system of paving streets out of the taxes, to raise sufficient money to repave many of the 400 miles of macadam streets in a single year. Commissioner Murphy and Engineer Sullivan must keep the streets in at least passable condition. The tar and oatmeal stone treatment, Commissioner Murphy thinks, will solve the problem temporarily.

Blue Hill Avenue from Talbot Avenue to Matapan Square is in wretched condition today, and Commissioner Murphy is going to put it back in good condition for automobiles and motor trucks for a few years by patching it, and then giving the road a good blanket of tar and "buckwheat."

This method of keeping in satisfactory repair water-bound or bituminous macadam costs the city about 15 cents a square yard and often slightly less than that amount. On the streets where the traffic is not excessive such a resurfacing will hold the roadway for three or four years oftentimes. Where the wear is heavy from motor vehicles and stock trucks, the city will have to lay these dust-proof road surfaces all over Boston's miles of macadam roads.

At any rate it will serve to hold the streets until the slow system of paying for paving as the taxes warrant the outlay manages to reach the macadam streets.

The laying of the tar and "oatmeal" blanket coverings on the road makes them practically dust-proof, thus saving the expense of sprinkling with oil or with water. The commissioner says that from now on he will use less and less oil and lay these dust-proof road surfaces all over Boston's miles of macadam roads.

## EGYPTIAN ACADEMY OF LETTERS FORMED

LONDON, England.—The Cairo correspondent of The Near East has an interesting note on the formation of an Egyptian Academy of Letters. The necessity of overhauling the Arabic language in order to provide it with proper terms to meet the requirements of modern natural science, he says, has been occupying the earnest attention of the leading Egyptian scholars for some time. With the result that an Egyptian Academy of Letters has been formed, and has already started on its labors.

"The new academy," the writer continues, "consists of Sheikh Selim El Bakhri, rector of Al Azhar University, president; Sheikh Mohamed Bekhit, Grand Mufti of Egypt, vice-president; Ahmed Bey Loutfi Sayed, director of the Sultania Library, secretary; and 22 members, amongst them some of the most distinguished Arabic scholars in the country. It has been laid down that the membership of the academy is to be limited to 28 members, three of whom must possess a knowledge of the Hebrew, Persian and Syrian languages, as well as Arabic. The need for some such overhauling of the Arabic language as is now proposed has long been felt. Editors, men of science and schoolmasters have been greatly handicapped in their work by the lack of expressions adequately rendering in the Arabic language the scientific and other modern terms cur-

rently used in the West. To meet the requirements of the situation phrases have had to be coined to represent these terms, or the latter have been given an Arabic form, and in this guise have been introduced into the Arabic language, which has consequently suffered in clearness and elegance of expression. The new academy will endeavor to remedy this state of affairs, and, while regularizing by their inclusion in the Arabic vocabulary those newly coined terms which can be at once accepted, it will find for others phrases which, while leaving no doubt as to their meaning, will at the same time not affect the elegance of diction and expression for which the Arabic language is so justly famous. In view of the fact that the Academy includes amongst its members such well-known scholars as H. E. Ahmed Zaki Pasha, the secretary of the Council of Ministers; Dr. Faris Nimr, whose renown as a stylist is known throughout the Arabic-speaking world, and Dr. Yacoub Sarraf, who is equally well known as a scientific writer, there should be little fear of the academy not finding a satisfactory solution to its labors."

## REAL ESTATE

The State Street Trust Company, Trustee under the will of Priscilla S. Nickerson, Gifford LeClerc and Edward M. Moore, Administrators of the Estate of George J. Parker, have sold to Theodore L. Kelley and others, trustees, the brick building at 397A to 401 West Broadway, extending through to Silver Street, South Boston. There are 10,048 square feet of land upon which are three modern stores and nine apartments. The property is assessed for \$77,600, of which \$27,600 is on the land. Henry J. Bowen was the broker.

W. J. Stober sold the two vacant lots of land, situated on the North side of Commonwealth Avenue near Deerfield Street, Back Bay, containing 8370 square feet and carrying an assessment of \$25,100. Flora S. Marvin took the title.

## ALLSTON INVESTMENT

Samuel Altman has just sold another large brick apartment house, recently finished in Allston, at 1127 Commonwealth Avenue. There is a five-story modern structure on 8436 square feet of land, purchased for investment by W. W. Duckering. The total assessed valuation is \$103,500 of which \$13,500 applies on the land.

## SMALL SALE IN ROXBURY

Jeremiah Donovan et al have sold to Josie E. Evans the frame dwelling house, and an extra lot of land, fronting at 35 Mechanic Street and extending through to Field Street, assessed together on a valuation of \$2000. The total amount of land is 2871 square feet, which carries \$1500.

## REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Sept. 15, 1917.

	Trans.	Mort.	Amount of actions
Sept. 10.....	45	15	\$37,431
Sept. 11.....	54	20	275,600
Sept. 12.....	61	21	66,575
Sept. 13.....	60	26	76,285
Sept. 14.....	74	35	218,782
Sept. 15.....	85	29	78,200
Totals.....	329	147	\$737,923
Same week in 1916.....	392	200	794,044
Same week in 1915.....	449	202	1,378,437
Wk end Sept. 8, 17, 25.....	121	42	462,102

## OFFICERS REBUKED FOR LENIENCY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary of the Navy Daniels has issued a criticism of the action of certain naval officers in regard to what he considers "surprising leniency" in a case of court martial. Lieut. A. A. Garcelon was accused and found guilty on charges of making false official reports, embezzlement and scandalous conduct. The sentence of the court was that he should lose 25 numbers in grade.

The commander-in-chief of the fleet returned the papers with the instruction that the court reconsider its sentence, but the court decided respectfully not to do so.

Mr. Daniels' statement reads as follows:

"It is with surprise, regret and unqualified disapprobation that the department learns that officers of the experience and length of service of the members of the court regard one whom they have found guilty of making false official reports, of embezzlement and of scandalous conduct, as fit to continue to hold a commission, to serve and dwell among their own terms of equality, and to represent the authority of the republic.

"Were it not for the fact that the accused would thereby escape all punishment for his serious offenses, the department would feel constrained to set aside the proceedings, finding, and the sentence in this case as constituting a travesty on justice."

## BRIDGEPORT HAS BIG U. S. ORDERS

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Making necessary the probable employment of many extra thousands of workers, and insuring continuous work to the fullest capacity in the factories of this city already producing war materials, new contracts totaling in the aggregate \$46,600,000 have been recently received from the United States Government.

The companies receiving these orders include: Lake Torpedo Boat Company, \$16,000,000; Bullard Machine Company (estimated) \$7,500,000; Locomotive Company, \$7,000,000; Union Metallic Cartridge Company (estimated) \$5,000,000; Bridgeport Projectile Company, \$4,500,000; Housatonic Shipbuilding Company, \$3,100,000; Bridgeport Brass Company (first installment) \$500,000; sub contracts let to local factories (estimated) \$3,000,000. Total \$46,600,000.

## TECH PLANS FOR THE FALL TERM

Activities to Be Increased Next Monday With the Entire Plant at Cambridge Running at Full Capacity

Activities of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge have continued without a stop since the new buildings were opened more than a year ago, but starting next Monday the entire plant will be running at capacity, handling the regular courses which start on that date in addition to the army and navy aviation schools, the naval Plattsburg and the management of the marine schools established by the United States Shipping Board along both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and the Gulf of Mexico. Change in both the exterior and interior arrangement of the new buildings have been made, the most noticeable being the grass plots, gardens and trees and the completion of Walker Memorial and the house for President Richard C. Maclaurin.

Students from the regular summer engineering camp at East Machias, Me., which has done its share of war work during the last few months, arrived in Cambridge last Saturday for a brief vacation before commencing their regular studies next Monday.

This camp has been an unusual one this year. Usually there is a five weeks' course obligatory for sophomores in certain courses in civil engineering or its related studies. This year other sophomores, desiring military training, organized immediately after the graduation exercises in June a 12 weeks' camp on strictly military lines. The two camps on the same grounds numbered about 300, and these young men have been pursuing regular studies in military engineering, and have had regular camp discipline and military training.

At the institute the students will find few changes in the structures. There has been a little increase in the number of research rooms in chemistry by cutting up one or two of the conference rooms. This will afford better facilities for carrying on some of the research work which Tech is doing for the Government. Nothing can be said about this as yet, but the story of the chemical activity and helpfulness of the institute and other colleges and universities will make an exceedingly interesting story when its details may be published.

One other change of internal arrangements has been made, that of caring more permanently for the army aviators. The naval aviators and the naval Plattsburg have been given quarters in the new Walker Memorial Building. The drawing rooms and class rooms used by the men during the summer for dormitories have been given back for their regular educational purposes.

For the army aviators, however, the rooms occupied by them in the civil engineering department are pretty well fitted for the purpose, being the large special library room and the museum, so that the change here has been to move the administrative offices of the army school from the drawing rooms, in which they have been during the summer to some offices given up by the engineering instructing force for the purpose. The army aviators will, therefore, for the coming season remain in Building 1, the wing parallel with the Charles River Basin at Massachusetts Avenue. If the Government should decide to increase this school, as it has the two naval schools, it will be necessary to build special barracks for the men, it is announced.

Although the inside of the institute remains practically as it has been the past year, there have been marked improvements everywhere outside. Since school opened in September of last year, the dormitories have been finished, the Walker Memorial has been built and the president's house also. The latter will be ready for occupancy in a week or two, while the memorial has been open for the past month.

When the Institute buildings were dedicated more than a year ago, the grounds of Technology were in the condition which usually follows building operations. They were seamed with railroad tracks and littered with piles of debris and supplies. During the year steady progress has been made in the improvement of the grounds. Within the great court over-spreading trees and masses of flowering bushes have relieved the classic buildings and in the smaller courts are the stately flag poles.

Gravel tote roads have been built to the building, making every entrance accessible to the auto or the truck, and the borders of these have been sown with grass. The 10 acres directly back of the educational group has been cleared and leveled and here is an extensive parking space for autos and it need be a drill ground of six or eight acres in addition to that furnished by the athletic grounds. One feature of the grounds is to be the Machine gun pit, which will be conveniently located for practice.

During the summer the investigation of airplane engines has been conducted together with the dissection of the airplanes themselves in the various laboratories of the Institute. These will be in demand by the regular classes and for that reason other arrangements have been made for the supplementary schools. During the past year it has been the rule not to tear down any of the temporary structures on the grounds and the construction sheds have been adapted to new uses. At the back of the grounds near the power plant were the old store house and the machine shop. These will be devoted to the airplane engines, while a new shed has been constructed for the setting up and dissection of air and sea planes. The aerodynamic laboratory with its great tunnel and remarkable balance are

near by so that the allied aerodynamic investigations may now be conducted in neighboring structures. The old service building on Massachusetts Avenue midway in this side has been converted into office for The Tech, the college newspaper and others of the student activities.

## POLISH CONGRESS HELD AT MOSCOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—The French press gives an account of an important Polish political congress recently held in Moscow. The congress included 106 different parties, groups and associations. The Socialist Party, the National Democratic Party, the party of the Independence and Unity of Poland were represented, as well as more than 50 unions of workers and peasants. It was inaugurated by Professor Dzierzowski, who, in his opening speech, emphasized the necessity for establishing an agreement between the different Polish organizations, in order that they might coordinate their efforts to achieve the fulfillment of the ancient aspirations of the Polish nation. M. Stanislas Jesierski, president of the Polish Council at Kief, was elected president of the congress. MM. Venzlovitch and Mrosowski were made vice-presidents. M. Jesierski declared that Germany was not beaten yet, and that, besides this, the Russian revolution was passing through great danger. The Polish question, went on the president, was, therefore, again about to encounter difficulties and obstructions. An important resolution was voted by the congress, to the effect that one of the results of the present war should be the creation of a Polish independent state uniting all the Polish territories and having an outlet to the sea at the mouth of the Vistula. The resolution declared that Poland was directly interested in the victory of the Allies and that a premature peace would be disadvantageous to Poland. It condemned the abuse of the noble idea of peace without annexations, which would make a pretext for maintaining German domination over peoples who wished to be free.

Finally, rejecting such a settlement of the Polish question as that proclaimed by the Central Powers in November, 1916, the Polish congress affirmed that the Council of States at Warsaw, which had been set up as a result of that proclamation, could not, on account of its dependence on the invaders, be the authority for directing the nation.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Wholesale prices of fish at the Boston Fish Pier today were firm notwithstanding unusually heavy receipts. These prices per hundred weight prevailed: Steak cod \$9.50@11.75, market cod \$5@6.50, haddock \$5@7.25, large hake \$7@8, small hake \$5@6, steak cusk \$6@7.25, swordfish \$2@2.25, and mackerel \$13.50. Mackerel arrivals today included the schooner Marguerite Haskins with 25,000 pounds fresh and 45 barrels salt and the Mary Christiana, with 6000 pounds fresh. Swordfish arrivals were the Rose Standish, with 27 pounds, Mary E. Sennett 7, Lafayette 7, and the Gleamer with 20 pounds.

The steamers Breaker and Wave arrived with 98,200 and 101,600 pounds of groundfish, respectively. These schooners also arrived with groundfish: Elsie G. Silva 76,000, Commonwealth 41,900, Blanche 32,500, Claudia 25,800, Jeanette 54,000, Ralph Brown 58,500, Mary de Costa 62,500, Hoveas 14,000, Waldo Stream 63,500, Philip Manta 47,500, Robert & Arthur 47,000, Josie & Phebe 64,000, Flaville 13,500, El de Costa 60,000, Del Cabrel 26,600, Mary 53,000, Ruth & Margaret 32,000, Annie Perry 34,300, James & Esther 80,500, Sadie Nunan 11,600, Eugenia 23,500, Eva Avina 4000, Georgiana 5000, Actor 5000, Olivia Sears 5000 and Highland Belle 4400 pounds.

Mackerel arrivals at Gloucester today include the schooners Volant, with 70 barrels salt, Corsair 75 barrels, Grace Otis 50 barrels, Veda McKown 125 bbls, Good Luck 125 barrels, and the Harvard with 90 barrels for a Gloucester firm.

## WARNING GIVEN ON TALK BY PACIFISTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Warning that the work of traitors and pacifists in this country, with the aid of the German propaganda machine, may plunge the United States into a five years' war and cost 2,000,000 American lives, through increasing a distrust of America in Russia, was given at a labor loyalty mass meeting in Madison Square Garden by Charles Edward Russell, a member of the Root Mission to Russia.

If the morale of the Russian Army is further weakened, Mr. Russell said, the Galician line will break and the Germans will capture Moscow. The capture of Moscow, he declared, would bring the disintegration of Russia and enable the Germans to double their forces on the western front, crush France and the military power of England, and leave the United States to face Germany alone. He declared that the danger was imminent.

## MALDEN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

MALDEN, Mass.—Without making changes in the teaching force or extended revision in the prescribed courses of study, the working plan of the West Side Grammar School here was changed over to that of a junior high school today. The new plan affects only the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth grades of the school and as far as possible will be similar to that of junior high schools in other cities of the country. Classes of the four grades meet in different rooms at regular periods and teachers who have before taught their classes all of their studies will henceforth specialize in one or more subjects.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

William Lawrence, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, has been elected chairman of the war commission of that church to cooperate with the national defense council. He is a Harvard graduate, and is a member of the "corporation" which has decisive power in administering the university. His ancestors were of the wealthy trading and manufacturing families of Boston prominent during the Nineteenth Century in New England's political and social evolution. He first attained prominence in the church by his administration of the Cambridge Divinity School, the institution where the "broad-church" element of the church gets their education. When the episcopal career of Phillips Brooks closed in 1893 the laity and clergy of the diocese turned to William Lawrence to take the post, and while in no sense the successor of Brooks as a preacher or religious leader, he has surpassed him and all his predecessors in the American episcopate by his ability as an organizer and administrator of fiscal enterprises of the church-at-large, tasks calling for masterly handling, and the latest example of this has been the raising of a pension and retiring allowance fund of \$7,500,000, the income from which will put the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the best economic position of any men of their class in the country. Bishop Lawrence also is conspicuous among his fellow bishops for the tolerance which he shows toward "schools" of belief within the fold, and the irenic attitude he holds toward Christians of whatever name or creed.

Robert McNutt McElroy, who is to be educational director of the National Security League, is head of the department of politics and history on the faculty of Princeton University, a post which Woodrow Wilson formerly held, and from which he passed, first to the presidency of the university, and then to the presidency of the nation. Professor McElroy has been granted a year's leave of absence, and will use it to organize the work of education of the electorate in patriotism, a task which the security league purposes to carry on, especially among the as-yet alien population. In addition to his steady rise to the place he now holds at Princeton, where, after graduation in 1896, he joined the faculty as instructor in history, Professor McElroy has traveled and studied in Europe and in Asia and thus broadened his view of the world. In China, for a year, he went from center of population to center lecturing before picked audiences on theories and methods of popular government which the western nations had tried and tested, his object being to aid young republicans in China in getting a body of public opinion favorable to the new political regime. Volunteering for one of the first Plattsburg camps he has come to have an interest in the war and its right outcome much more intense than most academic personages have; and this service for the National Security League will be his way of "doing his bit" to save the world for democracy. Professor McElroy is a Kentuckian, and as his name implies he is of the Scotch-Irish Protestant stock that settled the border states and that during the war between the states so sided with the North.

Signor Guglielmo Marconi, chairman of the Marconi Wireless Telegraphy Company, who has accomplished such wonders with his system of wireless telegraphy, made his first experiments in this direction at Bologna, in Italy, little over 20 years ago. The success of his system proved rapid. In 1896 he was able to transmit messages across the mouth of the Severn from Weston-super-Mare, in Somersetshire, to Penarth, in South Wales, and in another three years the first wireless communication was established between England and France. Two years later messages were sent over a distance of 2100 miles, from Poldhu, in Cornwall, to St. Johns, Newfoundland. Ten years ago the transatlantic wireless service was established for public use between England and America, and probably all visitors to London know the Marconi House in the Strand. Marconi wireless has long become a commonplace of everyday life, and most of the great shipping companies in England and abroad, as well as the British and Italian navies, use this system. Signor Marconi is half Italian, half Irish, his mother being an Irishwoman. He was born in Italy and was educated at Leghorn, and at the University of Bologna, where he studied under Professor Rosa. Signor Marconi has received many decorations and distinctions in recognition of his wonderful work.

President-elect William Allan Neilson, of Smith College, Northampton, Mass., has for some years been a respected and influential member of the faculty of Harvard University, and one of the ablest members of the staff of its English department. In his knowledge of the philological aspects of his mother tongue, he is not the peer of Professor Kittredge, nor has he as yet the popular fame as a critic of literature that Professor Bliss Perry enjoys. But he is without many equals.

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## AMUSEMENTS

### SYMPHONY HALL

### The Symphony Concerts

Beginning October 12-13

SOLOISTS:  
Mabel Garrison, Fritz Kreisler, Ethel Leginska, John McCormack, Joseph Malikin, Madame Moha, Frances Nash, Sybil Rusk, Guleman Novak, L. J. Paderewski, Irma Seidel, Heinrich Warneke, Anton Wittek, Efram Zimbalist.  
Tickets for both series now on sale at Symphony Hall.

## THE NEIGHBORHOOD

From Parmenter Street in the North End the Boston Music School Settlement is being moved to 41 Allen Street in the West End. The change is expected to afford greater opportunity for work and much is being planned for the coming year. The house has 11 rooms and is now being altered, repaired and fitted for the work.

Among other things much is to be done for the enlisted men in camps and on battleships. Evening entertainment will be provided for men in the army and navy, at training camps and other military quarters and leaders for community singing at these places will be furnished. In addition, neighborhood groups of children and of adults will be formed for war service, Red Cross work, girl scouting and so on. Special attention will be given to the increasing demand for personal aid and advice to families affected by war conditions. Attention will be given also to the improvement of recreational standards by providing wholesome substitutes for the cheap and questionable pleasures of the day.

With 220 registered pupils the settlement faces the new year with a waiting list of 260. It has 26 teachers. Instruction is given in all branches of music, in eurythmics and ensemble playing. A people's orchestra is conducted and much is done in the way of club work, home visiting, vocational guidance and, in the summer, outings, vacations and closer work with families.

While by no means confined to them the work is directed to the musically inclined and their families. Those having musical talent are encouraged to develop it but the policy is to discourage those pupils who have false notions of music as a career.

Mrs. Homer Bigelow is a new member of the executive board and Miss Rose Stewart of the advisory board.

Members of the Bartlett Street Mothers Club had a special party at Norfolk House last Wednesday in celebration of the summer's pleasures. This was the final meeting for the season.

A neighborhood whist tournament will be given at Elizabeth Peabody House tomorrow evening for the benefit of the athletic fund.

The attendance at the circle of Red Cross workers at Cambridge Neighborhood House jumped to 23 last Thursday. The women meet weekly to knit for the soldiers and have already completed many garments. The plan of having a talk while at work is proving popular. Last week the talk was on the care of children particularly with reference to the opening of school.

Young women who have asked the privilege of meeting at the house to knit for the soldiers held their first meeting last Tuesday evening and began work. They will meet weekly on Tuesdays in future.

The lunch room attracted 179 factory girls last week. As it was not generally known that the room had been reopened more are expected this week.

Canning is about over at the little house on Pembroke Street conducted by South End House. A few last things are being done now by the older women, but the bulk of the work has stopped because the children have been called back to school. About 700 jars and cans have been filled with vegetables and fruits. These will be placed on sale later at cost price. Those who canned them will be given the first opportunity to buy. Whatever is left will be offered to neighborhood purchase.

FOOD CONSERVATION EXPERTS ARE RECOMMENDING THE USE OF ENTIRE WHEAT IN PLACE OF WHITE FLOUR.

**Franklin Mills**

ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR

DOES ITS BIT BY FURNISHING MORE FOOD VALUE.

CALL FOR AND INSIST ON GETTING FRANKLIN MILLS.

Free Booklet of Special Recipes  
FRANKLIN MILLS CO., 151 State St., Boston

## Mandel Brothers

Shoe shop, first floor

CHICAGO

## Women's walking boots

in four swagger models

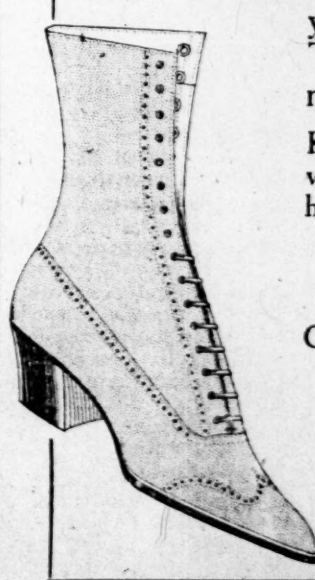
Just a touch of the "military" in these boots—yet they are distinctly feminine. Their value is readily recognizable.

Khaki gloveboot boots; imitation wing tip; perforated facing; military heel; walking sole; pointed toe;

at \$7

Continental buff gloveboot boots, on English last; pointed toe; low military heel; wing tip; \$7.

Elkskin boots; in pearl gray, with pointed toe, military heel; or in buff, with broad opera toe and low heel; at \$7. First floor









# LONDON LIST TONE IS GOOD

al Asphalt, com 20, Lehigh Nav  
h Val Tran 26½, L V Tran pfd  
ake Superior 15½, Phila Co 34,  
Co pfd 36¼, Phila Elec 29, Phila  
r 30½, Phila Tract 74%, Union  
44½, United Gas Imp 76%.



## SECURITIES PRICE RANGE

NEW YORK STOCKS					
	High	Low	Last	Adv.	
Am Beet Sugar...	86 3/4	84	84	1	
Am Can ...	42 1/2	42	42	1	
Am Cent ...	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	1	
Am Loco ...	62 1/2	59	61	1	
Am Smelting ...	97 1/4	93 1/4	95 3/4	1 1/2	
Am Sugar ...	112 1/2	109	109 1/2	1 1/2	
Am Talc ...	67 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	1 1/2	
Brk'd Loco ...	50 1/2	56	59 1/4	1 1/2	
Balt & Ohio ...	67	65 1/2	66 1/4	3/4	
Both B ...	104 1/2	100	100 1/2	1 1/2	
Cent Leather ...	83 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	1 1/2	
Chgo & P. ...	62 1/2	58	59 1/2	1 1/2	
Chgo ...	64 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	1 1/2	
Con Prods ...	27 1/4	23 1/2	26	1	
Crucible ...	70 1/2	67 1/4	69 1/4	1 1/2	
Cuba Motor ...	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2	2 1/2	
Dal & Hudson ...	102 1/4	95 1/2	99	2 1/2	
Dee ...	21 1/4	19 1/2	21	1 1/2	
Gen Motors ...	88 1/4	86 1/2	87	1 1/2	
Gen Nor ...	62 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	1 1/2	
Gl Nor pfd ...	104 1/2	102	103 1/2	1 1/2	
Inspiration ...	54 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	2 1/2	
Int Nickel ...	35 1/4	30 1/2	33 1/4	2 1/2	
Remmott ...	41 1/2	39 1/2	40	1 1/2	
Rock ...	42 1/2	40 1/2	42	1 1/2	
Mar Marine ...	20 1/2	25	26 1/2	1 1/2	
Mar Mar pfd ...	89	83 1/4	84 1/4	1 1/2	
Mex Pet ...	92 1/2	87 1/2	91 1/2	2 1/2	
Midvale ...	53 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	1 1/2	
Mo Pac ...	29 1/4	26 1/2	28	1 1/2	
Nat Cond ...	31 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	1 1/2	
Nat E & S ...	39 1/4	37 1/4	39 1/4	1 1/2	
N Y Air Brake ...	123 1/2	117 1/2	121 1/2	2 1/2	
N Y Central ...	78 1/2	76 1/4	78 1/4	1 1/2	
N Y & N H ...	20 1/2	21 1/2	25 1/2	1 1/2	
Nor & West ...	11	10	12	1 1/2	
Om Pacific ...	91	98 1/2	107	1 1/2	
R & V Wa ...	27	24 1/4	26	1 1/2	
Ray Cons ...	27 1/4	22 1/2	22 1/2	1 1/2	
Reading ...	83 1/4	78 1/4	80 1/2	1 1/2	
Reading & S. ...	91 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2	1 1/2	
Ro Pac ...	91 1/2	90	91 1/2	1 1/2	
Ro Rwy ...	27 1/2	25 1/2	27 1/2	1 1/2	
Studebaker ...	47 1/2	42	46 1/2	3 1/2	
Texas ...	163	162 1/2	163 1/2	1 1/2	
Texaco ...	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	1 1/2	
U S Rubber ...	61	57 1/2	58 1/2	1 1/2	
U S Steel ...	108 1/4	103 1/4	107 1/2	1 1/2	
Utah Copper ...	10	9 3/4	9 3/4	1 1/2	
Washington ...	43 1/2	41 1/2	43 1/2	1 1/2	
Wills-Over ...	28 1/2	26	28	1 1/2	
BOSTON STOCKS					
Alaska Gold ...	4 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/4	1 1/2	
Am Tel & Tel ...	117 1/2	111	116 1/2	1 1/2	
Am Corp ...	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	1 1/2	
Am & W I ...	96 1/4	88	92 1/2	2 1/2	
Boston Elev ...	52	45 1/2	47	1 1/2	
Bos & Maine ...	25	23 1/2	23	1 1/2	
Car & Al ...	79	77	78	1 1/2	
Chgo & P. ...	59 1/2	53 1/2	55 1/2	1 1/2	
Davis Daily ...	5 1/4	4 1/2	5	1 1/2	
East Butte ...	12	11	11 1/2</		

Not only have mills experienced a great increase in all costs, but planters as well have been equally affected. Last year it is estimated that a colono could produce 100 arrobas of cane for approximately \$3.20, while this figure has now increased to about \$4.95.

On basis of 6½ per cent the planter would receive 162½ pounds of sugar for every 100 arrobas, or 2500 pounds delivered at factory, equivalent to production to the planter of elaborated sugar at 3.04 cents per pound as compared with 4 cents, the average selling price ex-wharehouse for the season just completed.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

	1917	Increase
First week September	\$10,600	\$2,880
From Jan 1 . . . . .	402,486	36,008

**Boston Handle Company, Boston**—Capital, \$50,000; president and treasurer, Lester E. Flint, Belmont; clerk, Theodore T. Scudder, Boston.

**Proprietary Realty Associates, Inc., Boston**—Capital, \$250,000; president, Benjamin Snider, Roxbury; treasurer, Joseph Rudnick, Roxbury; clerk, Carl Rudnick, Brookline.

**Suffolk Casting & Supply Company, Boston**—President, J. H. B. Smith, Boston; J. Jefferson Richards, Boston; treasurer, L. E. Ellis, Waverly; clerk, Sylvester D. Devlin, Everett.

**The Cahn Confectionery Co., Somerville**—\$100,000; president, Arthur F. Cahn; treasurer, Carl H. Richardson; clerk, Mildred E. Bixby.

**The Baker & Cassidy Co., Boston**—Building materials; capital, \$10,000; president, Septimus Cassidy; treasurer, Walter L. Baker; clerk, Herbert E. Baker.

The citrus industry has virtually been organized upon a manufacturing basis. For advertising in newspapers and other periodicals each box of oranges is assessed 24 cents and every box of lemons 4 cents. Last year this needed a fund of nearly \$500,000 for publicity. According to the report, the grower looks to advertising to increase the consumption of oranges and lemons, and thereby make room for the rapidly increasing crops. During the 10 years in which advertising has been done, the consumption of citrus fruits has increased 80 per cent. or four times as rapidly as population.

The fine goods market has been quiet for two months or more, and the manufacturers have been running out old orders faster than they have been taking new ones. There is considerable idle equipment in the city standing idle, and not all of it is stopped for lack of operatives. The fine cloth manufacturers have been able to sell yarns more profitably than cloths during the past few months, and at the present time there is a little more activity in yarns than in fabrics, but the yarn trade has quieted down so much that it does not offer as ready an outlet for the cloth mills' surplus

The weakness in the stock is said to be due to the technical position caused by the fact that stockholders subscribed for less than half of the recent offering of 635,000 shares, leaving remainder to be taken by the underwriting syndicate. Some short selling is said to have taken place in anticipation of an opportunity to cover at a profit, from offerings by syndicate members, when the syndicate dissolves.

Cosden & Co. has a large surplus from earnings returned to the property and from stock premium account. The company is said to be in a position to declare a stock dividend at any time directors see fit.

Taking the exports, there is again a welcome reduction under the classification of foodstuffs of £1,579,861. Under raw materials there are a few gains, none of them very important, except a rise in the export of oil seeds of £373,371. Coal and coke shipments amount to £4,600,344, which is £224,000 lower than the total a year ago. The export of manufactured articles shows a gain in the aggregate of £4,777,000, cotton fabrics being the most notable increase with a rise of £3,000,405, but the largest increase is in the export of miscellaneous manufactured articles of £3,568,000. There is a drop in the export of iron, steel and cutlery articles of just over £1,000,000. The following table gives the leading figures of the Board of Trade return:

The cotton interests of New England have been working on this problem of the movement of the cotton crop for several weeks, and the prospects are that the discussion at the conference will center around three proposals:

1. That gin bales be made of standard size of 54 by 27 by 36.
2. That compressed bales be made more compact, so as to have a density of 35 pounds to the cubic foot instead of 22, and measure 54 by 24 by 21 inches. The railroads thus would be able to handle 100 bales to the car.
3. Through shipments of cotton be made from the South to New England.

The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company declared regular quarterly 1½ per cent dividend on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 15. Books close Sept. 29, reopen Nov. 18.

The Clatsop Worsted Mills Company declared an extra dividend of ½ of 1 per cent in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, making 2½ per cent for the quarter, payable Oct. 1.

The Ahmeek Mining Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$4 a share, payable Oct. 10 to stock of record Sept. 20. Ahmeek paid \$12.50 a share in 1916. The first payment this year in January was \$4 a share and

Egyptian cotton in the United States is negligible, and is held at 65 to 70 cents for third grade Sakellaridis.

Extra staple cotton prices have not changed much in this city in the last week. For strict middling inch and a quarter, in the best New Bedford classification, the price is 37 to 39 cents. For inch and an eighth about 28 to 29½ cents is asked. Sea Island cotton is held for about 69 cents for fancies. Fall River mills are paying 20 to 22½ cents on December for a good style of print cloth cotton, full inch and a sixteenth in middling grade, which figures to about 22½ cents. The values of extra staple cotton this coming season will depend a great deal on

## FINANCIAL NOTES

National Automobile Chamber of Commerce says 40 per cent of automobiles sold thus far this year have been bought by farmers.

British Government has intimated its purpose of taking 75 per cent of woolen goods output of the country instead of the present 60 per cent.

British Columbia's shipbuilding program provides for construction of 50 ships of approximately 117,000 gross tons, with total carrying capacity of 185,000 tons.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe has issued embargo against all shipments of com-

Plagues, motors, cycles	536,301	692,912
Miscellaneous	2,738,733	7,769,782
Apparel	52,483	1,347,380
Earthenware & glass	59,400	325,182
Cotton	201,802	13,717,874
Wool	12,229	4,311,554
Silk	509,627	188,147
Other materials	504,435	4,077,544
<b>Total manufactured articles</b>	<b>\$13,182,267</b>	<b>\$41,163,614</b>
Unclassified including Total post	\$445,742	\$1,427,659
Total for month	90,182,430	\$9,833,626
Total for 7 months ending July 31, 1917	590,403,281	300,983,179
Total for July, 1916	76,782,443	\$4,323,067
Total for 7 months ending July, 1916	556,668,207	288,120,933

**TEXTILES OUTPUT**

Prices of real estate trust stocks are given by Burroughs & Co., Boston.

Company Name	Capital stock	Mortgages outstanding	Par	Bid	Asked
Albany Trust	\$270,000	\$1,100,000	\$100	..	\$75
Barriars' Hall Trust	..	850,000	100	..	75
Bedford Trust	..	170,000	100	55	65
Berkley Hotel Trust	..	500,000	100	..	75
Board of Trade Building Trust	..	1,670,000	100	..	100
Boston Ground Rent Trust	..	3,453,500	100	95	104
Boston Real Estate Trust	..	9,217,000	1,000	..	965
Boston Storage Warehouse Co.	..	150,000	255,000	100	107
Brownfield Building Trust	..	325,000	583,400	100	86
Business Real Estate Trust bonds	4,200,000	..	various	..	96
do stock	..	3,250,000	100	..	85
City Real Estate Trust	..	2,540,000	1,000	..	1,000
City Real Estate Trustees, Chicago	200,000	722,000	1,000	..	950
Congress Street Associates	1,330,000	2,100,000	100	..	93
Copley Square Trust, bonds	2,340,000	..	1,000	..	1,000
do common	..	650,000	100	90	95
do common	..	2,000,000	100	20	30
Devonshire Building Trust pfd.	725,000	250,000	100	..	100
do common	..	540,000	100	25	..
Dwelling House Associates	114,000	700,000	1,000	..	600
East Street Trust	..	580,000	100	..	80
Factory Buildings Trust	20,000	700,000	100	..	80
FIFTH Associates	210,000	1,000 Shares	..	4,000	..
Haymarket Trust	100,000	\$250,000	100	..	39
Hotel Trust (Touraine)	615,000	1,400,000	100	98	100
Huntington Chambers Trust	..	600,000	100	..	80
Kimball Building Trust	..	1,000,000	100	..	50
Levy's Wharf Trust	630,000	1,800,000	100	95	102
Metropolitan Real Estate Trust	590,000	1,943,500	100	..	90
Old South Building Association	..	1,414,100	100	..	60
Oliver Building Trust	900,000	1,300,000	100	..	92 1/2
Padlock Building Trust	..	1,000,000	100	..	96
Peabody Building Trust	..	750,000	100	..	100
Quincy Market Realty Company bonds	1,600,000	..	1,000	990	1,010
Real Estate Associates	454,000	1,714,900	100	..	70
Rosemont Hotel Trust bonds	650,000	..	1,000	..	970
do stock	..	650,000	100	..	45
South Street Trust	..	1,000,000	100	95	70
South Terminal Trust	450,000	1,000,000	100	..	70
State Street Associates	1,363,000	1,268,800	100	..	60
State Street Exchange	2,360,000	3,500,000	100	..	70
Suffolk Bldg. Trust	330,000	1,440,000	1,000	700	800
Summer Street Trust	500,000	840,000	100	..	70
Terminal Hotel Trust pfd	140,000	359,000	100	..	75
Tremont Building Trust	1,200,000	2,555,000	100	..	95
Trinity Real Estate Trust	..	840,000	100	..	80
Western Real Estate Trust	360,000	3,200,000	100	130	140

STANDARD OIL STOCKS		
	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining .....	920	935
Buckeye Pipe Line .....	92	96
Cincinnati Pipe .....	213	217
Indiana Pipe .....	92	96
Midwest .....	138	142
Ohio Oil .....	345	350
Prairie & Gas .....	540	550
Prairie Pipe .....	178	233
South Penn Oil .....	375	380
Standard Oil, California .....	242	245
do New Jersey .....	552	556
do New York .....	289	272

BOSTON FOREIGN TRADE		
Foreign trade of the port of Boston for July and 12 months compares:		
	1917	1916
Imports .....	\$16,415,129	\$14,728,727
Exports .....	13,904,784	15,480,635
12 months—		
Imports .....	\$221,002,212	210,417,953

were quoted at 16½c, compared with 17c, the final on Saturday. Quotations: Demand sterling 4.75½, cables 4.767-16, 60-day bills nominally 4.72, 90-day bills 4.70, Franc cables 5.78½, 90-day cables 5.79½, lire 7.51 and 7.52, Swiss francs 4.61 and 4.65, guilders 42½ and 42½, pesetas 22.55 and 22.40, rubles 16½ and 16¼, Stockholm 33.80 and 33.60. It was announced that no gold had been taken out for exports and that none had been received from Canada.

**LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS**  
**CHICAGO, Ill.**—The following comparative table gives the receipts of live stock at Chicago for the week ended Sept. 10:

	Last week	Previous week	Last yr
Hogs .....	64,144	61,892	89,291
Cattle .....	69,904	73,718	58,081
Sheep .....	85,348	87,790	105,158

NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Claus A. Spreckels of Federal Sugar Company, on this return from California says: "The whole Pacific coast territory is highly prosperous, and California particularly has more wealth than ever before. The State's principal products, fruit, grain, sugar, etc., are selling at high prices and a great stream of money is steadily flowing in from the Far East and from interior states. San Francisco was never so prosperous as it is today."

Mr. Spreckels further added that although at first this prosperity is due to good conditions, he believes the majority of this trade will be retained.

**ILLINOIS BANK CALL**  
CHICAGO, Ill.—State Auditor called for condition of Illinois state banks

midlings instead of middling, and no tenders to be allowed.

President Sabin of Guaranty Trust Company, New York, believes there should be established a financial policy board to pass on filling of money needs of Government in relation to individuals, corporations, states and municipalities. He declares Government should have right of way in its demands for labor, capital and materials.

### PEOPLES GAS DIVIDENDS

CHICAGO, Ill. — Peoples Gas of directors deny report that next quarterly dividend will be passed or that any such action has been considered. The corporation issued its earnings have taken the expected turn for the better and that next adjustment of dividends will increase rather than de-

In August and 83,000 barrels of crude. Its export shipments are estimated at 4,500,000 gallons.

## GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT EARNINGS

The following gas companies report to the gas commission for year ended June 30, with comparisons:

	1917	1916
Gross earnings .....	\$1,490,688	\$1,237,532
Oper expenses .....	1,125,227	882,661
Net .....	374,461	354,871
Dividend .....	325,000	207,300
Surplus .....	49,462	146,971

	1917	1916
Gross earnings .....	\$520,279	\$469,753
Expenses .....	371,680	311,476
Net .....	158,599	158,277
Dividend .....	161,600	161,600



# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## FOOTBALL WORK FOR MISSOURI

Practice Will Get Well Under Way This Week—Lack of Veterans Same as at Other Universities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Practice for the 1917 football season at the University of Missouri will begin today, with results more problematical than have ever been known at the start of a season. It is the usual thing in football for the college coach to have a definite line on the number of veterans and the new men who can be counted upon to appear for practice on the opening day of school or soon thereafter, long before the fall term of school begins. As in the case of all of the members of the Missouri Valley Conference, the army, navy and other branches of national service have taken their full quota from the University of Missouri athletes, and Coach H. F. Schulte can only hazard a guess as to the sort of material he will have with which to build a team.

The indications are, however, according to Mr. Schulte, that there will be a fairly strong backfield and a line that must be made up to a great extent from new material. That strong backfield depends on the war. Three of the best ground gainers on Missouri's eleven last year, William Rider '18, Harry Viner '18 and William Collier '17, are members of the service. They will return to school this week but may not be able to remain throughout the football season, since the unit is subject to call at any time. The presence of these men would insure Missouri of one of the strongest backfields of the conference. It is the same trio that played with such success practically all of the time in the final game last season when the University of Kansas was easily defeated. Capt. Paul Hamilton '18 has already returned and will of course play his old position in the line. Another veteran for the line who will return is Henry Bass '17. Aside from these two it is not known definitely that any other of last season's line men will return to school.

To fill their positions men must be recruited from last year's freshmen players and substitute varsity men who will come back. Who these men will be will remain a problem until after the university has been in session some days. One possible candidate is Richard Whittenberg '18, a player of much promise last year. He is doing farm work, however, and will not be back until about two weeks after practice opens.

The success of the season at Missouri also will depend much on whether John Slusher '18 is able to enter school again. Last year Slusher developed into one of the best punters that the University has ever had. He was the only kicker of note in the entire football squad. It is possible that he will be on the field again this season, but if he does not come back the team will be without a punter until a new man can be developed.

Dr. W. E. Meenwell of the University of Wisconsin, who succeeds C. H. Brewer as director of athletics, has arrived to take up his new duties. Dr. Meenwell announced on his arrival that while it would be his policy to develop and extend intramural athletics at the university as far as possible, he is heartily in favor of intercollegiate contests and their continuance during the war. The war has proved, he said, that the nation's men must be looked after physically and that the colleges must do this through intercollegiate and intramural athletics.

Coach Schulte, he said, would have full charge of the football squad. While alumni assistants may be appointed later the unusually difficult task of building a team this year will fall to Mr. Schulte alone. Dr. J. A. Gibson, a former Harvard man, who is a member of the University of Missouri faculty, has added much in recent years in developing new men in football. This year Dr. Gibson will be in France and his services will be missed. The Missouri schedule is as follows:

Oct. 4—William Jewell College at Columbia; 13—Kansas State Agricultural College at Columbia; 20—Iowa State College at Ames, Ia.; 27—Duke University at Columbia.

Nov. 3—University of Oklahoma at Columbia; 10—University of Nebraska at Lincoln, Neb.; 17—Washington University at St. Louis; 24—University of Kansas at Columbia.

## TORONTO WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—E. G. Barrow, president of the International League, has made public the final official standing of the clubs in the league for the 1917 season, which ended yesterday. Toronto won the pennant, but the race was close to the end between that club and the Providence, Baltimore and Newark teams.

Toronto clinched the honors by taking both games of a double-header from Rochester Saturday. The league standing follows:

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE			
FINAL STANDING			
Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	92	61	.604
Providence	90	61	.596
Baltimore	88	61	.591
Newark	86	63	.578
Rochester	72	82	.468
Buffalo	67	84	.444
Pittsburgh	56	94	.373
Richmond	53	94	.361

## SATURDAY'S EVENTS

J. B. Keyes defeated Karl Pfaffman in the final round of the Quincy Tennis Club tourney at Quincy, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2, 6-1.

The Needham cricket team defeated the United Shoe Blues at Beverly by 109 to 45. For the winners, E. B. Reece scored 26 not out and also took seven wickets for 10 runs only.

The Duxbury Yacht Club held a special team race in Duxbury Bay for the haybird class. The Wikiwiki and the Widgion, the two leading boats, chose sides and the Wikiwiki side won.

G. J. Murphy of Wollaston was the victor in the 18-hole final for the Equinox cup at the Ekwanok Country Club at Manchester, Vt., defeating L. W. Maxwell of Sleepy Hollow by 3 and 2.

The girls' swimming race held in the Charles River Basin had 29 starters. Elizabeth McCardle of South Boston, who won the event last year, was again the victor. The distance was 1 1/2 miles.

Fully 200 golfing enthusiasts were present at the opening of the three new holes at the Commonwealth Country Club, the eighth, ninth and tenth holes, which measure 560, 540 and 155 yards respectively.

F. J. Wright Jr., the Massachusetts junior golf champion from Woodland, won the final of the Winchester open amateur three-day tourney. He defeated F. L. Hunt Jr. of the home club by 3 and 2 in the 18-hole final.

The West India Wanderers showed excellent form at Franklin Field in defeating the strong Canton cricket team by 84 to 28. Branford scored 29 and also took five wickets for seven runs only; Bynoe made 27 and McClean 18.

A series of three races was planned between three class P boats off Marblehead, the first of which will probably be sailed next Saturday. J. J. Martin's Wasaka II, H. O. Bowden's Hayseed III and H. L. Paine's Stranger will be the contestants.

The purchase of catcher Alexander and infielder Bauman of the New York Americans was announced by R. P. Bresnahan of the Toledo American Association Club. The players will report to Toledo at once. The price was not announced.

With a record score of 283, J. M. Barnes of Philadelphia won the Western open golf championship at the Westmoreland Country Club of Chicago. The Philadelphia professional finished two strokes ahead of his nearest opponent.

In an interclub race between the Quincy and North Weymouth yacht clubs, sailed at Hough's Neck, No. 12 yacht, piloted by J. Kelly, led the 15-foot one-design boats. The yachts were skippered by other than their owners. It was the second of a three-race series.

Thomas Milton was the star in the automobile races at the Narragansett Park Speedway. He won the 100-mile race in 1h. 24m. 42s. and the 25-mile event in 19m. 46s. He also finished third in the five-mile race. In the 100-mile event Vail was a scant 20 yards behind Milton when the latter crossed the tape.

Announcement was made by the Mohawk Golf Club that it has completed arrangements to have Francis Oulmet, western amateur champion, and J. P. Guilford, both of Boston, meet J. D. Travers and Oswald Kirby, representing New York, in a four-ball match on Saturday, Sept. 23, for the benefit of the American Red Cross and other war charities. Thirty-six holes will be played.

## TILDEN PLAYS GOOD TENNIS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—W. T. Tilden Jr. of Philadelphia, whose playing was one of the features of the national singles, scored the major honors in the annual lawn tennis tournament of the Marine and Field Club at Bath Beach yesterday afternoon. Tilden got a bye in the first round and advanced through the next two rounds. In the second round he defeated C. J. Ranney at 6-1, 6-0, while in his next match he eliminated John Allen of the Kings County Club, at 6-3, 6-2.

## W. C. HAGEN WINS HIS MATCH

TOLEDO, O.—W. C. Hagen of the Rochester (N. Y.) Country Club won an exhibition foursome of 36 holes over the Inverness golf course here yesterday with a score of 152. Fred McLeod of Washington was second with 156. W. M. Barnes of Philadelphia, who won the open championship at Westmoreland last week, and Harry Harris, Inverness professional, were tied with a count of 159.

## ATLANTA WINS PENNANT

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The seventeenth season of the Southern Association of Baseball Clubs closed yesterday with Atlanta the pennant winner. New Orleans in second place and Birmingham third. This will be the fourth pennant for the Atlanta club since the organization of the league 17 years ago.

## YACHTS RACE OFF QUINCY

QUINCY, Mass.—Three boats sailed in the Squantum Yacht Club yesterday afternoon in Quincy Bay. The course was seven miles over a triangle from the clubhouse to the red spar buoy off Nut Island to the spar buoy off the westerly end of Long Island and home. The Honey won by a good margin.

## CHICAGO LEADS IN LEAGUE RACE

White Sox Are Practically Certain to Win the Championship, and Meet the Giants in the Big Series

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	84	48	.637
Boston	83	53	.610
Cleveland	78	63	.553
Detroit	70	72	.498
New York	66	72	.478
Washington	65	71	.478
St. Louis	52	90	.366
Philadelphia	49	88	.358

RESULTS SATURDAY  
Boston 8, New York 3.  
Washington 5, Philadelphia 0.  
Washington 4, Philadelphia 0.  
Detroit 4, Chicago 3.  
Chicago 2, Detroit 1.  
Cleveland 5, St. Louis 4.

RESULTS YESTERDAY  
Chicago 4, St. Louis 3.  
Cleveland 4, Detroit 4.  
Other teams not scheduled.

GAMES TODAY  
Boston at New York.  
Philadelphia at Washington.

The Chicago White Sox, leaders in the race for the American League championship pennant, have ended the season as far as games scheduled on their own grounds are in question, and will start on their final invasion of the East with a lead of eight games. It is hardly to be expected that the club will falter now, and Chicago is practically certain of the American League title.

The chance of winning the title for the third time is as good as gone for the Red Sox, and they will play their final away from home game this afternoon against New York, and will then play their schedule out on Fenway Park, starting tomorrow. The White Sox will be here tomorrow for a three-game series with the Red Sox, and they will be followed by St. Louis, Cleveland and Washington.

## CHICAGO DEFEATS ST. LOUIS BY 4-3

CHICAGO, Ill.—The American League season closed in Chicago yesterday with a 4 to 3 victory for the locals over St. Louis, after 10 innings. The winning run was forced over the plate. Collins opened the tenth inning with a triple. Manager Jones ordered Davenport to pass Jackson and Felsch, filling the bases. Davenport then grew unsteady and passed Gandil on four pitched balls, forcing the winning run across the plate. Murphy again distinguished himself by scoring the tying run in the seventh. After Schalk had singled and stole second, Murphy batted for Williams. He hit to Davenport and Schalk was run down between second and third, Murphy going to second on the play. He scored on Leibold's double, and forced the game into extra innings.

The locals bunched hits in the second inning for two runs, but St. Louis passed them in the fifth when Williams weakened and permitted four hits which netted three runs. The visitors were unable to do anything to Cloutte. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	4	10	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	3	3

Batteries—Williams, Cloutte and Schalk; Davenport and Severid. Umpires—Hildebrand and Dinneen. Time—1h. 55m.

## CLEVELAND WINS FROM DETROIT, 8-4

DETROIT, Mich.—Cleveland defeated Detroit, 8 to 4, here yesterday in a loosely played game, the last contest of the season on Navin Field. Bunched hits and wild throws gave the visitors their victory.

Cobb improved his batting record by getting a base on balls and three clean hits. In the ninth inning Heilmann's sharp drive bounded away from Roth and rolled to the bleachers. The relay to the plate easily beat the runner, but O'Neill failed to tag Heilmann, and the latter was credited with a home run. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	1	0	8	9	2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	10	2

Batteries—Bagby and O'Neill; Boland, Ehmeke and Stange. Umpires—Evans and Owens. Time—1h. 35m.

## EXTRA GAMES FOR LEADERS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A post-season series to decide the winner of the second 1917 Western League season, which started July 24, was made necessary yesterday when Joplin tied Hutchinson for first place. The playoff starts today. The winner of this post-season series faces a seven-game series immediately afterward with Des Moines, flag winner in the first Western League season, which ended July 22.

## POWER BOATS HAVE RACE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Twenty-three power boats competed yesterday afternoon in the annual race of the Hudson River Yacht Club over a triangular course of 15 nautical miles. The event was decided on a consistency basis and was won by the Kathryn III, a raised deck cruiser owned by S. W. Chapple.

## GREAT NECK GOLF UNDER WAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The first round of match play for the championship of the Great Neck Golf Club was completed yesterday. A. H. Du Bois defeated Barney Kalke, 2 and 1 and T. A. Morrow won from Frank V. Canine by default. The second round will be played next week.

## MICHIGAN HAS FINE SCHEDULE FOR BASKETBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The University of Michigan sat in at a conference of Western Conference basketball managers and athletic directors here Saturday and helped to complete the first all around schedule for what now becomes the Big Ten. Philip Bartelme represented Michigan for the first time since 1906, when the Wolverines were seen at a Western League meeting. The basketball schedule was pretty nearly completed. Michigan scheduled a full 10 games in the conference, opening on Jan. 12 with Ohio State College at Ann Arbor.

Indiana follows on Jan. 18 and Jan. 19. Michigan resumes relations with her old opponent Chicago at the Maroon gymnasium. Jan. 25 another historic competition will be renewed when Minnesota goes to Ann Arbor. Northwestern follows the next day.

On Feb. 16 Michigan goes to Minnesota for the return game. Michigan plays at Indiana Feb. 22 and at Evansville the next day.

Chicago goes to Ann Arbor on March 1, and the Wolverines complete their season at Columbus on March 9. Neither of last year's leaders, Wisconsin and Illinois, has a game with Michigan.

M. A. Kent of Iowa was elected president of the association and Dr. L. C. Cooke of Minnesota secretary and treasurer.

## SOUTHERN TEAMS LACK VETERANS

Georgia School of Technology and Auburn Start Practice—Losses Are Heavy by All of the Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—With the football material of every southern college depleted by service losses and no single eleven left intact, the southern football season, nevertheless, is under way. Georgia School of Technology men have had their first practice while Auburn, Technology's strongest opponent heretofore, has started work. Vanderbilt, Sewanee, Alabama and other southern colleges will follow shortly.

Indicative of the losses in football material created by the departure of gridiron men for army service is the situation at Sewanee, where out of 20 1916 varsity men, but four are returning. Georgia School of Technology finds itself with better material than almost any other college in the South but misses at the same time some of last season's stars.

The southern colleges are facing a season of football surprises because the altered line-ups makes forecasting of results almost impossible and leaves the result more than ever to the individual coaches and the men.

Both leaders of the Technology and Auburn teams, Captains Carpenter, of Technology and Robinson of Auburn, are the heads of their elevens. Each won distinction in 1916.

## FINE RACING IN SOUTH BOSTON HANDICAP EVENT

Yachtsmen responded in force yesterday to the invitation of the South Boston Yacht Club for the handicap race of the organization. This event was the only open race that the yachtsmen of Massachusetts Bay have had scheduled this summer and they turned out with a fleet of more than 40 sail.

These boats represented nearly all the classes of Boston Bay from the small larks of the Savin Hill Yacht Club to the extreme 25-footers of the old Class D of the Yacht Racing Association. The boats were divided into nine classes, sent away at short intervals, with the smaller boats starting first and the larger and faster craft away for a long race. Thus every boat when she started had her handicap and the first boat home was the winner.

The Radiant, which always has been known as one of the best in Class B, starting with the fifth lot to be sent away, came home in the lead by a margin of more than three minutes. The real contest of the entire race was that for second place between the two 18-footers, Dorothy and Wanderer VII. These two little sloops finished almost as one boat, with the Dorothy tied a second ahead.

## YACHT RACE WINS SERIES

GREENWICH, Conn.—The races for the arrow class of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club sailed during the months of August and September for the club championship resulted in a victory for the Rani, owned and sailed by Vice-Commodore Clifford D. Mallory, which has a record of 24 points for both series. Rear Commodore Dyer's Jack o' Lantern got second place, making most of her points in the second series, in which Rani, which had scored 22 in the first series, scored but two points. Hawk and Snapper tied for third place.

## NEW YORK DEFEATS BRIDGEPORT

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—The soccer season of 1917-18 was opened here yesterday afternoon by the team of the New York Football Club, which defeated the Bridgeport City eleven by a score of 3 goals to 1.

## FOOTBALL FOR WESTERN TEAMS

Conference Elevens Turn Out in Force for First Practice—Lack of Veterans Noted on All Sides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Football practice was taken up on half the Western Conference gridirons Saturday. It was a foregone conclusion that according to former standards the material presenting itself would be very slim and so with several exceptions it developed. But two men were reported as turning out at Minnesota, both of them new, but many more are expected this week. Illinois, however, appeared to have a first-class squad out on the first day.

The first day's work was done Saturday at Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, Northwestern, Illinois and Minnesota. Chicago begins practice today. Michigan's call for candidates is dated Sept. 27. Ohio State and Purdue start this week.

Illinois reports that it expects to have on hand Capt. R. Kraft, left end; O. L. Rundquist, tackle; Leonard Chapier, guard; H. Schlauderman, center, and J. McGregor, guard, all varsity men, with five more men from last year's squad.

Northwestern had out 23 men, a good showing at the start. Among the men the Purple counts on are Kohler, their excellent fullback of last year, Brightmore, quarterback, Ellingswood and Underhill, halfbacks, Gesler and Mulder, guards, and Arries and Lynch, ends.

Wisconsin had out Saturday Kieckhefer, guard, and Kravolec, tackle of last year's team, Chandler, the basketball star, ineligible last season, and Quarterback Davey and Ends Siver and Weston of last year's freshman team. Captain Howard Hancock is expected out today and Carpenter, center, later in the week.

Indiana had 13 men out Saturday, including Captain Hathaway Pierce. Iowa turned out the record squad with 30. Captain Davis was present.

## FEW VETERANS REMAIN FOR THE WESLEYAN TEAM

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Dr. Edgar Fauver, professor of physical education at Wesleyan University, who is to coach the football team this fall, arrived here Saturday night from Pike, N. H., where he has been conducting a camp for boys. Dr. Fauver has received word that Markhaler, who aided Coach Keenan last year, has been drafted and will not be able to play with the men this fall, as had been expected.

It is also learned that Woolley, last year's varsity tackle, will probably be back, as well as Froidevaux, a varsity guard. These will be the only first-string men to draw from. In Berlew and Schumacher, members of last year's freshman eleven, the coach will have promising material.

Berlew played center on his class team, and, while not heavy, was considered a clever player. Schumacher comes from the military academy at El Paso, Tex., and has qualities which should help him to develop into a good halfback. College will open Thursday, and practice will be started immediately.

## TEN LEADING PITCHERS

AMERICAN			
Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Russell, Chicago	15	4	.789
Repper, Cleveland	13	4	.765
Fahnestock, Boston	12	7	.714
Cloutte, Chicago	25	11	.694
Williams, Chicago	17	8	.680
Ruth, Boston	22	11	.667
Felsch, Chicago	11	6	.647
Bagby, Cleveland	21	12	.636
Shore, Boston	13	9	.591
James, Detroit	13	9	.591

NATIONAL			
Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sallee, New York	19	7	.731
Schupp, New York	19	7	.731
Alexander, Phila.	26	12	.684
Perritt, New York	15	7	.682
Laughlin, Chicago	21	11	.654
Felsch, Philadelphia	11	6	.647
Packard, St. Louis	9	5	.643
Cooper, Pittsburgh	16	9	.640
Nehf, Boston	14	8	.636
Marquard, Brooklyn	15	9	.625

## 300-OR-BETTER BATTERS

AMERICAN			
Team	Ave	National	Ave
Cobb, Det.	367	Rousch, Cin.	344
Bader, Post.	344	Hornsbay, St. L.	329
Speaker, Cleve.	350	Groh, Cin.	307
Siever, St. L.	348	Kauf, N. Y.	308
Vaugh, Det.	339	Burns, N. Y.	304
Russell, Chic.	312	Cruise, St. L.	303
Russell, N. Y.	312	Carey, Pitts.	301
Felsch, Chic.	307	Paiker, Phila.	291
Vaugh, Det.	307		
Harris, Cleve.	307		
Lewis, Boston	303		
Chapman, Cleve	301		
Marquard, Chic.	299		

## TEN LEADING RUN GETTERS

AMERICAN			
Team	Runs	National	Runs
Bush, Det.	102	Burns, N. Y.	96
Cobb, Det.	97	Groh, Cin.	83
Chapman, Cleve.	94	Kauf, N. Y.	80
Bush, Det.	88	Rousch, Cin.	78
E. Collins, Chic.	85	Kopf, Cin.	75
Speaker, Cleve.	84	Hornsbay, St. L.	76
Graney, Cleve.	83	Carey, Pitts.	74
Hoppe, Post.	79	Paiker, Phila.	71
Strunk, Phila.	78	Chase, Cin.	69
Pipp, N. Y.	76	Herzog, N. Y.	68

## TEN LEADING BASE RUNNERS

AMERICAN			
Team	S.P.	National	S.B.
Roth, Cleve.	40	Carey, Pitts.	43
Chapman, Cleve.	42	Burns, N. Y.	29
Cobb, Det.	42	Kauf, N. Y.	26
E. Collins, Chic.	40	Stock, Phila.	22
Siever, St. L.	38	Maranville, Post.	21
Bush, Det.	35	Neale, Cin.	20
Rice, Wash.	31	Baird, St. L.	20
Maisel, N. Y.	30	Smith, St. L.	20
Speaker, Cleve.	29	Chase, Cin.	19
Hooper, Post.	26	Hornsbay, St. L.	19

## YALE ATHLETIC PLANS THIS FALL ARE UNCERTAIN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—No statement of Yale's athletic plans for this fall will be possible until after a meeting of the athletic council, which may be held late next week. At that time the views of the new military instructor of the university, Capt. J. W. Overton, will be given and a definite policy will be adopted.

The athletic officials of the university have delayed making any plans whatever until after Captain Overton's arrival. They wish the undergraduates to enjoy all the athletics possible this fall, but they have laid down the principle that military training of the students and university aid to the military service of the United States must take precedence over athletic plans while the war lasts.

Yale will open Sept. 27 with all athletic schedules for the fall canceled, although the athletic officials are arranging a list of games for the freshman football elevens. Usually the varsity football squad is at work about 75 athletes strong, by this time, but at present no member of the athletic council or athletic teams, including the chairman, Professor Corwin, is here. John Mack, the football trainer and track athletic coach, has arrived, and is looking after the athletic plans.

The question of grounds for the fall sports is still under discussion. The Yale athletic plant is at the disposal of the military heads of the United States and is now being occupied by two Second Connecticut Infantry regiments, including the first and second, who have been combined as the One Hundred and Second United States Infantry. They expect to depart for France soon, but the Yale Bowl and some, if not all, of the other athletic fields may be used for military purposes this fall.

The undergraduates who have arrived here have expressed themselves eager for athletics, in order to relieve the strain of study and military drill. An estimate of the attendance makes it probable that between 180







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# THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## The Lonesome Little Black Bear Finds His Cousin Who Looks Like an Owl



As every one knows, bears are scarce in South America. North, not South, America is the home of the bear. However, there are two varieties of bear to be found in South America, though both of them are somewhat rare. One of these is a little Andean mountain black bear; and the other, which is very rare indeed, has the most curious whitish yellow markings

which encircle his eyes. So that you may know how to find him, when you go to South America, try to remember that his Latin name is "ornatus." Now, bears being scarce, Little Bear was naturally lonesome in South America; but, as he was a cheerful sort of bear, he took his pall in his paw and went out one day to pick berries, of which he was very fond. As he went slowly along, he spied a hole in a tree.

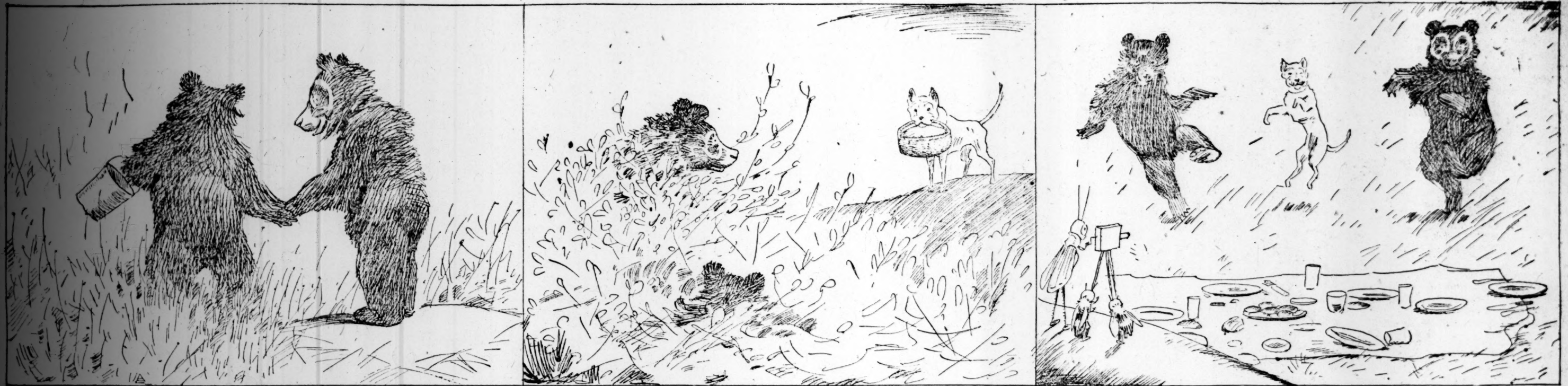
Now a hole in a tree has the same fascination for a bear that a hole in the ground has for a dog. Little Bear climbed. "Maybe there is honey in the hole," he whispered to himself as he mounted; "maybe there might be grubs." As a matter of fact, there was neither as you can see yourself by looking at the picture; but there was something better than either and that was another bear.

"Let's go berrying together!" proposed Little Black Bear all at once, and his plan was agreed upon. So off

started the two little bears, hand in hand, just like the babes in the wood. When they were in the midst of a fine patch, picking busily, all at once they saw Dingo approaching, a tempting-looking picnic basket in his mouth. "Hello," barked Dingo, amiably enough, thinking well of himself, too, for being willing to speak to the bears, he being in proud possession of all that luncheon. "Want to come picnicking with me?"

Seeing that he meant well, and also that his basket was really full, the two bears pulled themselves with some difficulty away from the prickly bushes which clung to their fur. "Thanks," said they, "we'll come and we'll bring our berries."

Soon there was a cloth laid down in a pleasant shady nook; there were cups and plates and napkins, too, and plenty of the best kind of picnic food. In a remarkably short time the luncheon was eaten, including all those berries which the two bears had picked. (It is painful to be obliged to admit that Little Black Bear ate his plate and napkin, too, but you must remember that they were both of paper.) Then the bears, as you may see, offered to dance, which they did, in company with Dingo, while our Mr. Grasshopper took a motion picture of the scene for the folks back home.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

### Cities and Trades in Olden Times

You will remember that the Greeks and Romans liked to live in cities, and that their history was chiefly concerned with the growth of their cities. The German peoples, who conquered the Roman Empire, did not like city life, and often destroyed the Roman cities because they hated to live within walls. But, as time passed on, new cities began to grow up, sometimes on the ruins of the old cities and sometimes round the castles of the great lords.

According to the feudal customs, the cities belonged to the lords on whose lands they were built, and owed him certain services, writes Louise Creighton in "Heroes of European History." The great lords were always in need of money for their wars, and, as the men in the cities grew rich through trade and industry, the lords tried to get more and more money out of them. Sometimes they were very unjust and violent in their treatment of their towns; this led the citizens to band themselves together and refuse to give money unless they could get in return the right to govern themselves. So it came about that many cities became very independent of their lords, and the citizens ruled themselves through their councils, like little republics.

The merchants in the different towns traded with one another, and met at great markets or fairs, to exchange their goods. At first, men were afraid of long voyages by sea, and merchandise was carried on horseback over land for many hundreds of miles. The silks and spices of the East came in early days right across Russia, from the south, to be sold at Novgorod, a free city in the east, near the borders of Poland. Novgorod, which must not be confounded with Nishni-Novgorod, famous in later days for its great fair, was the greatest city in Russia in early days. It was a free republic, and grew rich and prospered through its trade. The German merchants came there from the Baltic Sea, to get the hemp and skins and timber of Russia, as well as the stuffs and spices of the East. Novgorod ruled proudly over other cities in the neighborhood, and was never conquered by the Tartars.

The German towns, in order to defend their rights, formed a league, called the Hanseatic League. Eighty cities joined the league, so that it was strong enough to stand against the nobles, and protect itself from the robbers on the land, and the pirates on the seas. All the trade of the Baltic was in the hands of the league. The chief ports amongst the Hanseatic cities were Lubeck, Hamburg, and Bremen. The German merchants

of the Hanse had a settlement by the Thames in London, where the kings of England gave them such privileges that, within their own quarters, they were as independent as in their own cities at home. The rich merchants loved their native cities and were eager to make them beautiful. They adorned them with fine public buildings in which the business of the city could be conducted, and with beautiful churches in which they might worship God. The merchants were often more eager to spend their money on the public buildings of the city than on their own houses. Artists were employed to paint pictures to adorn the buildings, and famous architects traveled from one city to another at the bidding of their patrons.

As men learned better how to manage ships, and got to know more about the Mediterranean through the stories of the crusaders, the trade with the southern cities increased. No cities were so important as the Italian cities. Italy was covered with free cities which ruled over the lands in their neighborhood, and owned no man as their master. Only the Emperor claimed to be their overlord, and tried sometimes to interfere in their affairs. The merchants in the Italian free cities were the great bankers of the world, and from them the kings and princes of Europe borrowed money when they needed it. The different cities were very jealous of one another, and there were many disputes and struggles between them. Venice and Genoa were the chief ports, and had mighty fleets of merchantmen which traded with the East, and sailed through the Straits of Gibraltar to take the carpets and silks of the east to the Flemish towns near the mouth of the Rhine.

Most famous of all the Italian cities was Florence, a little walled city on the banks of the river Arno. The people of Florence were clever, industrious, and active. They loved their city, and they loved freedom and beauty. The city was full of bustling, eager life. There grew up the first great artists in Italy, whose paintings and sculpture we still wonder at and admire. The city is still full of beautiful buildings and works of art which tell us of its past greatness. Amongst all the great citizens of Florence, none is more famous than the poet, Dante, one of the greatest writers and one of the wisest men there has ever been.

### A Giant Sunflower

A middle western newspaper reports a sunflower, grown in a garden of the city, which had a stalk 14 feet high on which were growing 140 flowers.

### "Handsome Is as It May Do!"

When Sammy Jay isn't planning mischief, or sticking his bill into the affairs of other folks with which he has no concern, or trying to frighten some one bigger than himself, or scare some one smaller than himself, he spends a great deal of his time admiring his fine clothes and thinking what a handsome fellow he is. And he is a handsome fellow. Even Chatterer, the Red Squirrel, who is always quarrelling with him, admits that Sammy Jay is a handsome fellow, writes Thornton W. Burgess, in "The Adventures of Sammy Jay." He carries himself proudly when he thinks anyone is looking. His shape is very trim and neat, and he is a very smart-looking fellow indeed. And his coat! Was there ever such a coat before? It seems as if Old Mother Nature must have cut off a little piece of the sky when it was bluest on a summer day to make Sammy Jay's coat, and that she must have taken a tiny strip from the whitest cloud to trim it with. And then she gave him a smart cap and a black collar and a waistcoat of just the softest grayish-white, that shows off his blue best. Old Mother Nature certainly was feeling very good indeed when she planned Sammy Jay's clothes.

Now Sammy Jay knows just how handsome he is. If you should ask him, and he would condescend to talk to you at all, which he probably wouldn't do, he would tell you that he is the handsomest fellow in the world. Of course, this isn't true, but Sammy Jay thinks it is. And so Sammy Jay is very fond of showing off his fine clothes and making fun of other people who are not so finely dressed. He spends a great deal of time in caring for his beautiful coat, and in admiring himself whenever he can see his reflection in a little pool of water.

Now Peter Rabbit isn't the least bit like Sammy Jay. He doesn't think about his clothes at all. Indeed, Peter thinks so little about his clothes that it doesn't trouble him a bit to wear a white patch on the seat of his trousers. And Peter dearly loves to make fun of Sammy Jay.

So it tickled Sammy Jay immensely one day to find Sammy Jay admiring himself. Peter had come up through the Green Forest without making a sound, for with the snow covering the ground there were no leaves to rustle. As usual, his long ears were cocked up to catch every sound. Suddenly Peter stopped. He had heard Sammy Jay's voice, and by the sound Peter knew that Sammy was talking to himself. Very, very softly Peter stole forward and hid where he could see Sammy Jay in a big pine tree.

"I've got the handsomest coat in all the Green Forest!" said Sammy Jay, stretching out with his wings out and

cocking his head on one side, to admire it. "And where else is such a beautiful tail to be found?" He spread his tail so that a ray of sunshine would fall on it. It certainly was very beautiful, as blue as the sky, with a little band of white across the tip, and little bars of black across the outer sides. Even Peter Rabbit, with his nose turned up in scorn, had to admit to himself that it certainly was a handsome tail.

"I'm so glad it's mine!" sighed Sammy Jay. "It must be dreadful not to be handsome." Peter Rabbit could keep still no longer. "It's a good thing you admire yourself, Sammy Jay, because no one else does!" he shouted. "Handsome is as it may do! Don't forget that, Sammy Jay. Underneath that coat of blue Is a black heart, Sammy Jay. Everybody near and far Knows you for just what you are—Of all mischief makers chief. Handsome clothes won't hide a thief." Sammy Jay flew into a rage, but when he opened his mouth to call Peter names, all he could say was "Thief! Thief! Thief!" "What did I tell you?" said Peter Rabbit, grinning.

The children came in from the field with their hands full of the soft, pale-green cornsilk. They brought their treasures to the mother, who sat on the doorstep of the farmhouse, under the tall, old elm tree that had been growing there ever since her mother was a child. She praised the beauty of the bird's nest, writes Jane Andrews, in "The Stories Mother Nature Told Her Children," and kissed the little mermaid to find if her lips tasted of salt water; but then she said, "Don't break any more of the silk, dear children, else we shall have no ears of corn in the field—none to roast before our picnic fires, and none to dry and pop at Christmas time next winter."

Now, the children wondered at what their mother said, and begged that she would tell them how the silk could make the round, full kernels of corn. And this is the story that the mother told: "When your father broke up the ground with his plow, and scattered in the seed corn, the crows were watching from the old apple tree, and they came down to pick up the corn; and, indeed, they did carry away a good deal. But the days went by, the spring showers moistened the earth, and the sun shone; and so the seed corn swelled and, bursting open, thrust out two little hands, one reach-

### Goldenrod

All along the highways, Along the lanes and byways, The goldenrod's in bloom. From the darkest places Merry little faces Brighten up the gloom. O goldenrod! goldenrod! Through the sunny weather, Nod and grow, gleam and glow, And all be glad together. Where the winds are calling, Brown nuts slowly falling, The yellow blooms glow, How they gleam and glitter! Hear the robins twitter, "Almost time to go!" O goldenrod! goldenrod! Autumn days are flying, Nod and grow, gleam and glow, And do your best by trying. Willow trees are turning, Maple trees are burning, Goldenrod's a-fire! Dry torches glimmer, Woods are in a shimmer And the flames leap higher! November rain is all in vain. Down, down, it dashes. O goldenrod! goldenrod! You've burned the woods to ashes. —Angelina W. Wray.

### How the Indian Corn Grows

The children came in from the field to hold itself firmly in the earth, and one reaching up to the light and air. The first was never very beautiful, but certainly quite useful; for, besides holding the corn firmly in its place, it drew up water and food for the whole plant; but the second spread out two long, slender green leaves, that waved with every breath of air, and seemed to rejoice in every ray of sunshine. Day by day it grew taller and taller, and by and by put out new streamers broader and stronger, until it stood higher than Willie's head. Then, at the top, came a new kind of bud, quite different from those that folded the green streamers; and when that opened, it showed a nodding flower, which swayed and bowed at the top of the stalk like the crown of the whole plant. And yet this was not the best that the corn plant could do; for lower down, and partly hidden by the leaves, it had hung out a silken tassel of pale sea-green color, like the hair of a little mermaid. Now, every silken thread was in truth a tiny tube, so fine that our eyes cannot see the bore of it. The nodding flower that grew so gaily up above there was, day by day, ripening a golden dust called pollen; and every grain of this pollen—and they were very small grains, indeed—knew perfectly well that the silken threads were tubes, and they

felt an irresistible desire to enter the shining passages, and explore them to the very end; so, one day, when the wind was tossing the whole blossoms this way and that, the pollen grains danced out, and, sailing down on the soft breeze, each one crept in at the open door of a sea-green tube. And what was their delight to find, when they reached the end, that they had all along been expected, and for each one was a little room prepared, and sweet food for their nourishment. And from this time they had no desire to go away, but remained each in his own place, and grew every day stronger and larger and rounder. "Slide by slide were their cradles, one beyond another in beautiful straight rows; and as the pollen-grains grew daily larger, the cradles also grew for their accommodation, until at last they felt themselves really full of sweet, delicious life; and those who lived at the tops of the rows peeped out from the opening of the tiny leaves which wrapped them all together, and saw a little boy with his father coming through the cornfield, while yet everything was beaded with dew. . . . The sun was scarcely an hour high. The boy carried a basket; and the father broke from the corn-stalks the full, firm ears of sweet corn, and heaped the basket full."

### The Tartars Sweep Over Russia

In ancient history, we hear much about the Tartars, who seem to have been frequently sweeping over vast tracts of country, destroying and taking possession of much that they found in their way. In "The Story of Russia," by R. Van Bergen, we may read an interesting account of the Mongol tribe known as the Tartars.

On the borders of the Chinese Empire, in the northeast of Asia, roamed a Mongol tribe, known as the Tartars or Tatars. A Chinese author of that time described them as follows: "The Tatars or Das occupy themselves exclusively with their flocks; they go wandering ceaselessly from pasture to pasture, from river to river. They are ignorant of the nature of a town or a wall. They are ignorant of writing and books; their treaties are concluded orally. They respect nothing but strength and courage."

The people were, therefore, nomads, moving their flocks as necessity required, and occasionally making a raid upon a neighboring town. . . . These nomad Tartars were united

by and under Genghis Khan (who reigned from 1154 to 1227), one of their chiefs or khans. He summoned all the khans of the several tribes, and before them took the title of emperor over all, declaring that, as there was only one sun in heaven, so there should be but one emperor on earth. At the head of his tribes, Genghis conquered Manchuria and North China; then he moved west. He himself remained in Asia, but two of his lieutenants proceeded in that direction, subduing the tribes on their way, and often joined by them. The long march had rendered the Tartars inured to hardship and wholly indifferent to danger. At last they passed by the southern shore of the Caspian Sea, and, crossing the Caucasus, commenced the invasion of Europe. . . .

The Russian army then moved eastward, and met the Tartar host at the Kalka, a small river running into the Sea of Azof. . . . The Russian army was routed. The Tartars at this time needed all their men to complete the conquest of China, and therefore the armies invading Europe were recalled, after southern Russia was at their mercy. The Russians did not inquire into the cause of this relief, but resumed their old life, confident that all danger was past.

When the Tartars had made themselves masters of China, Bati, a nephew of Genghis, was dispatched westward to make further conquests. He did not follow the same route, but passed south of the Ural Mountains. Thirteen years after the battle of the Kalka, Bati besieged and took the capital of the Bulgars, east of the grand dukedom of Suzdal (1237). As soon as the dukes of Central Russia heard this, they united against the Tartars, but the Grand Duke of Suzdal refused to join them. . . . Leaving Suzdal behind, they entered the territory of Novgorod; but the dense forests and swollen rivers delayed them, and when within 50 miles of the city, they turned southeast. . . .

The years 1239 and 1240 were spent in ravaging southern Russia. . . . There remained only Volhynia and Galicia, which also bowed under the Tartar yoke. With the exception of Novgorod and the Northwest, Russia was in possession of the yellow race. The Russian dukes who had escaped carried the tale to western Europe, which was soon in a state of alarm. . . .

The first three successors of Genghis Khan are known as the Great Khans, and ruled over all the Tartars; but after Kublai Khan established himself in China, in 1260, the Golden Horde declared its independence. . . . Thus Tartar invasions stopped short of Novgorod, and turned southeast, thus leaving northwest Russia free.



## THE HOME FORUM

## "Thy Kingdom Come"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A KINGDOM is not merely the name of a state presided over by a king. The word is used to classify objects according to their nature. This consideration helps us to understand Jesus' prayer, "Thy kingdom come." To arrive at thy true naturalness is to manifest thy kingdom as having come. To be thyself actively engaged in the works of God, using the inherited qualities of Father-Mother God, is the real way of finding God's kingdom. Whenever the individual rebels against God, he suffers and not God. The Scriptures relate many experiences of the disobedient, of those who threw themselves into spiritual darkness and suffering by their own resistance to God. Naaman's pride resisted the divine injunction of Elisha, "Go and wash in Jordan seven times, and thy flesh shall come again to thee, and thou shalt be clean." The startling demand to do something wonderful which Naaman expected was not forthcoming, but instead he was given a test of obedience and humility requisite for his healing. Willingness to follow specific instructions was necessary, and when this was established, Naaman was lifted into a victory over self so that he could gratefully acknowledge, "Behold, now I know that there is no God in all the earth, but in Israel." Jesus warned the disobedient by saying, "Remember Lot's wife." Many Christian Scientists, doubtless, at a critical moment in their careers, when unwilling to face evil, have been reminded of the experiences of Jonah because he fled from handling the error symbolized by Nineveh. The book of Job may be regarded as the gradual growth of an individual into obedience to divine law as distinct from human opinion.

Dwelling in the kingdom of God means living in loving obedience and so conforming to the nature of God. Then, if such a clear perception could be attained, Mrs. Eddy's words in Science and Health (p. 308), where she says, "The soul-inspired patriarchs

heard the voice of Truth, and talked with God as consciously as man talks with man" would be fully understood. Spiritual sense is in direct communication with the ever-loving Father. It reveals the invisible. "For since the beginning of the world men have not heard, nor perceived by the ear, neither hath the eye seen, O God, beside thee, what he hath prepared for him that waiteth for him." To turn away daily and absolutely in thought from matter to divine Mind is the means by which the eternal day of Spirit is brought to dawn on human consciousness. A man may hold tenaciously to false reasoning and keep himself for a while in darkness, but the desire for the sublime joys of righteousness will act as a fermenting yeast and cause one to rise from human sense into the consciousness of a better self.

Step by step humanity can progress along the path which leads into the heavenly kingdom. Every honest effort has its reward. Step by step the infant learns to walk. Step by step the spiritual pilgrim covers the distance from ignorance to understanding. Every overcoming of bad habits, of hate, resentment, revenge, destructive criticism, condoning of evil or scandalizing, helps to remove the beam from the eye in order that the aspiring Christian may learn to perceive spiritually and not materially. Furthermore, those who seek the kingdom of God must be prepared to find the talking serpent in their path, for when Truth utters its call to advance evil seeks to deter by arguing and stinging. As soon as mortals thoroughly awake to man's freedom, power and divine inheritance, the supposititious accuser, who is at the same time the would-be destroyer, will find no one to fight his battles, for Love divine will govern the thoughts of men.

Through altruistic motives Love, Truth and Love flow as through open channels and these water the world

with the healing of spiritual understanding. The oil of gladness stills the troubled waves. A commanding voice bids the tempest stop, and silences the dragon's threatenings. Out of the seething mass of the carnal mind's confusion is rising a city four square, white and free, the New Jerusalem, the spiritual estate wherein suffering ceases because it is wiped out by an ever-present joy, and darkness disappears before the eternal day, labor by the sweat of the brow gives place to spiritual activity. The divine concept of the Christ shows man in the mirror of perfection where he sees himself as he truly is, as the likeness of Love, Mind, Spirit, Life, God. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 479 of Science and Health, "In the vast future, in the Science and truth of being, the only facts are Spirit and its innumerable creations. Darkness and chaos are the imaginary opposites of light, understanding, and eternal harmony, and they are the elements of nothingness."

With the coming of the kingdom on earth, a persistent reformation of existing human conditions follows as a necessary consequence. No form of evil can escape the searching power of Spirit. Therefore men and nations begin to change their very natures under this impulsion in order that they may conform more nearly to the nature of God and His idea—man. Long delayed reforms are pushed to completion, hopes quiescent become achievements realized, the spiritually obvious receives a deferred welcome and the foundation is laid for further progress. The coming of the kingdom means the fulfillment of the ideals and visions and the establishment of the standard of poet and sage, reconciles the aspirations of all right thinkers upon the common ground of a correct theology, and causes the workers in the world's vineyard to cooperate and earn good wages. God's kingdom ushers in the true brotherhood of man wherein those who are in the vanguard pass the good word to those who bring up the rear, and a great shout proclaims the unity of good and the disruption and nothingness of error. Here the world at large stands today, at the threshold of the kingdom to which Christian Science has been pointing for over half a century.

## Local Color

Local color in a novel means that it has such quality of texture and background that it could not have been written in any other place or by anyone else than a native.

It means a statement of life as indigenous as the plant-growth. It means that the picturesque shall not be seen by the author—that every tree and bird and mountain shall be dear and companionable and necessary, not picturesque; the tourist cannot write the local novel.

From this it follows that local color must not be put in for the sake of local color. It must go in, it will go in, because the writer naturally carries it with him half unconsciously, or consciously only of its significance, its interest to him.

He must not stop to think whether it will interest the reader or not. He must be loyal to himself, and put it in because he loves it. If he is an artist, he will make his reader feel it through his own emotion. What we should stand for is not universality of theme, but beauty and strength of treatment, leaving the writer to choose his theme because he loves it.—Hamlin Garland.

## Comes Golden Autumn

With brown hands filled with sun-kissed fruits and corn  
Comes golden Autumn through the flaming glade,  
Bending the ruddy bracken's crisp fronds  
Neath gorgeous garments, sweeping where Spring played.  
—W. B. J.

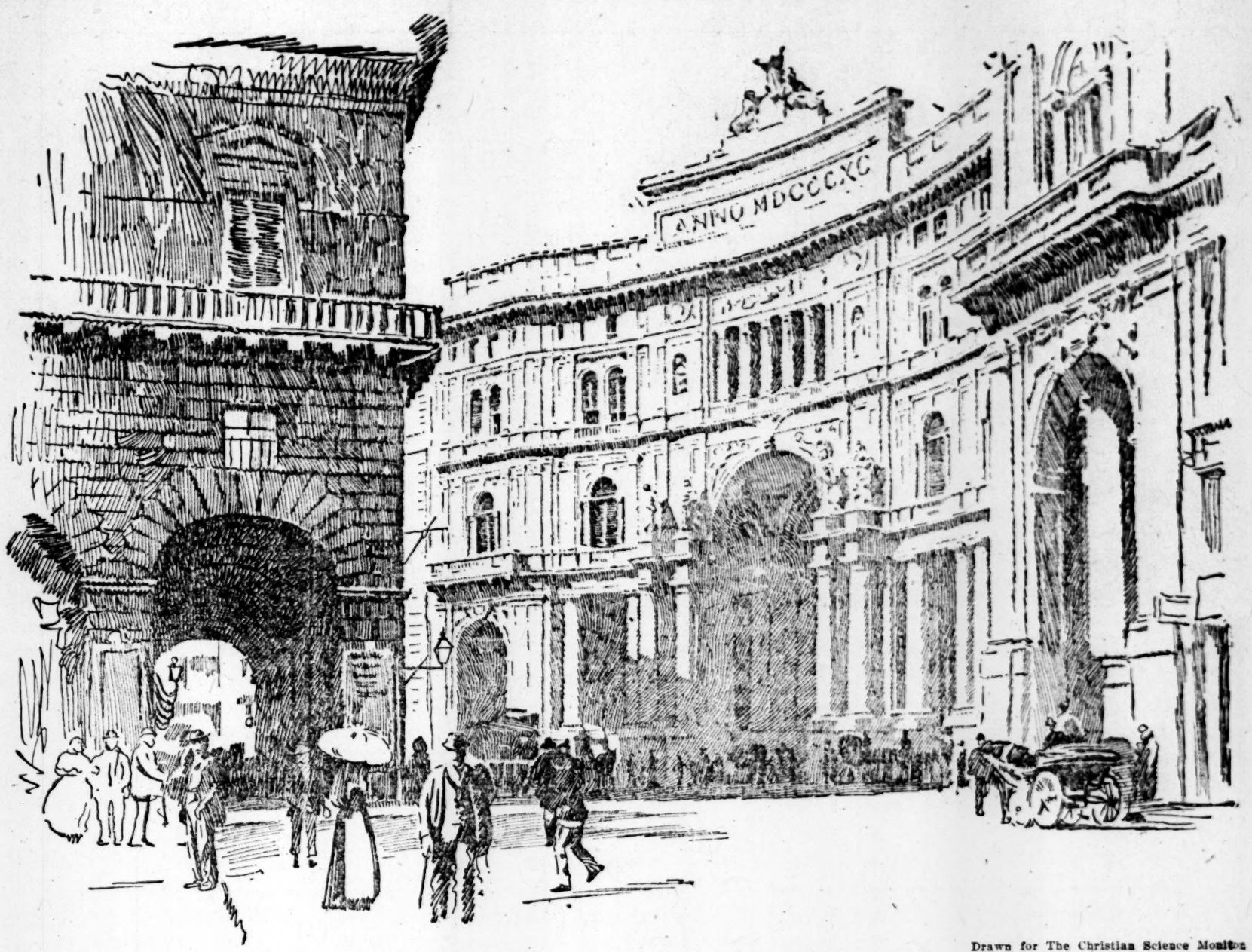
## Waterways of Holland

"There is in Holland a life unknown elsewhere, or at least but little known; it is the life on the water," writes Alphonse Esquiros. "At all the spots where nature has forgotten to place rivers or streams, Dutch industry has made canals. These waterways lead not only from one town to another, but even to each village—we might almost say to each country house. . . . As the majority of these canals are higher than the adjoining fields, and as they are concealed by dykes, at a certain distance off you can see neither water nor boats, but only the swelling sails, which have the appearance of making an excursion about the country. There are boats for conveying passengers; the rich and busy classes despise this mode of locomotion as slow and vulgar, but they lose those landscape beauties for which the speed does not compensate. . . . The services rendered elsewhere by carts are here performed by boats; the gardener himself pulls his boat to market laden with vegetables, fruits, or flowers, just as in the south of France a donkey is led along."

"At Amsterdam, on quarter days, the furniture is moved from one part of the town to another on the canals; chairs and tables, arranged with some degree of symmetry, appear to be awaiting visitors. These saloons on the water move along through the crowd, which does not even look at them. Milk comes to Amsterdam from the adjacent farms by the same route. . . . The milk-boats sometimes meet on the Amsterdam canal water-ways

coming from Utrecht. Such is one of the singularities of this northern Venice; though seated in the midst of water, it has none to drink. Flat boats, true water carriers, were obliged to come to its help until recently, when human industry sought rain water in the dunes, and brought it to Amsterdam by engines whose strength and boldness of conception are admirable. "The boats especially employed for the passenger service are called *trekschuyten*. They are a species of gondola or water diligence. Along nearly the whole length, which is about thirty feet, runs a box or wooden house, frequently painted green; the roof being covered with a layer of painted cockle shells. This house is divided into two compartments or cabins; the larger one nearer the prow, is common to passengers and baggage. . . . The second compartment is the cabin, called in Dutch the *roef*, which is entered through sliding doors. The windows, four or six in number, are glazed and have red or white curtains. . . . Along two sides of this cabin run cushioned benches, on which the travelers sit opposite each other. Sometimes there are on a shelf a few volumes belonging to the boat and forming a floating library at the service of studious passengers."

"Seated near the helm you allow your eyes to wander over the water which yields with a slight splash to the movement of the boat; you notice the white, black or red sails that enliven the solitude of the canal; the prairies, where cows, covered in spring with warm blankets, gravely



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## A Street in Naples, Showing the Umberto Gallery

"Naples presents us with a strange blend of romance and common sense—the modern spirit, practical and useful, setting itself with something like the energy of the old Italian genius towards the gigantic task of acquiring the arts of government, and turning a people enslaved for centuries into one which can wield the hammer of its own great destinies," says Arthur H. Norway, in his "Naples Past and Present," written in 1901.

"L'Italia è fatta," said Massimo d'Azeglio, "ma chi farà ora gli Italiani?" It was the question of a patriot, and

it may be that it is not answered yet. The most careless of observers can see that some things still go wrong in Italy, that the Italians are not yet wholly made, and it is the easiest as it is the stupidest of tasks to demonstrate that thirty years of freedom have not taught the youngest nation what the oldest took eight centuries to learn. It calls me to hear the supercilious remarks dropped by strangers . . . the casual wisdom of critics who look around too carelessly to note the energy with which one by one the roots of evil are plucked up, and the

refuse of the long tyranny cleared away. I am not writing a political tract; but I say once for all that the recent history of Italy can show more triumphs than its failures."

"God lives, and lifts His glorious mornings up  
Before the eyes of men awake at last,  
Who put away the meats they used to sup,  
And down upon the dust of earth outcast  
The dregs remaining of the ancient cup,

Then turn to wakeful prayer and worthy act."

"Dear prophetess and poet, who once from Casa Guidi sang so bravely of the future, kindling the love of Italy in many a heart where it has since grown into a passion—it is coming true! It may be that fulfillment lingers, but heaven does not disappoint mankind of hopes so great as these. They are of the sort with which God keeps troth. The child who went by singing 'O bella libertà, o bella!' does not flout so sweetly now that he is a man, but his hands have taken hold, and his heart is set on the greatness of his motherland."

## "Commodis Humanis Inservire"

The chief peculiarity of Bacon's philosophy seems to us to have been this, that it aimed at things altogether different from those which his predecessors had proposed to themselves.

What then was the end which Bacon proposed to himself? It was, to use his own emphatic expression, "fruit." It was the multiplying of human enjoyments and the mitigating of human sufferings. It was "the relief of man's estate." . . . This was the object

of all his speculations in every department of science, in natural philosophy, in legislation, in politics, in morals.

Two words form the key of the Baconian doctrine, Utility and Progress. The ancient philosophy disdained to be useful, and was content to be stationary. It dealt largely in theories of moral perfection, which were so sublime that they never could be more than theories; in attempts to solve insoluble enigmas; in exhortations to the attainment of unattainable frames of mind. It could not condescend to

the humble office of ministering to the comfort of human beings. All the schools condemned that office as degrading; some censured it as immoral.

Once, indeed, Posidonius, a distinguished writer of the age of Cicero and Caesar, so far forgot himself as to enumerate, among the humbler blessings which mankind owed to philosophy, the discovery of the principle of the arch, and the introduction of the use of metals. This eulogy was considered as an affront, and was taken up with proper spirit. Seneca vehemently disclaims these insulting compliments. Philosophy, according to him, has nothing to do with teaching men to rear arched roofs over their heads. The true philosopher does not care whether he has an arched roof or any roof. Philosophy has nothing to do with teaching men the uses of metals. She teaches us, to be independent of all material substances, of all mechanical contrivances. The wise man lives according to nature. Instead of attempting to add to the physical comforts of his species, he regrets that his lot was not cast in that golden age when the human race had no protection against the cold but the skins of wild beasts, no screen from the sun but a cavern. To impute to such a man any share in the invention or improvement of a plow, a ship, or a mill is an insult.

"In my own time," says Seneca, "there have been inventions of this sort, transparent windows, tubes for diffusing warmth equally through all parts of a building, shorthand, which has been carried to such a perfection that a writer can keep pace with the most rapid speaker. But the invention of such things is rudimentary for the lowest slaves; philosophy lies deeper. It is not her office to teach men how to use their hands."

"We shall next be told," exclaims Seneca, "that the first shoemaker was a philosopher." For our own part, if we are forced to make our choice between the first shoemaker and the author of the three books "On Anger," we pronounce for the shoemaker. It may be worse to be angry than to be wet. But shoes have kept millions from being wet; and we doubt whether Seneca ever kept anybody from being angry. . . .

From the cant of this philosophy, a philosophy mainly proud of its own unprofitableness, it is delightful to turn to the lessons of the great English teacher. . . . This philanthropy, which, as he said in one of the most remarkable of his early letters, "was so fixed in his mind, as it could not be removed," this majestic humility, this persuasion that nothing can be too insignificant for the attention of the wisest, which is not too insignificant to give pleasure or pain to the meanest, is the great characteristic distinction, the essential spirit of the Baconian philosophy. We trace it in all that Bacon has written on Physics, on Laws, on Morals. And we conceive that from this peculiarity all the other peculiarities of this system directly and almost necessarily sprang.—Lord Macaulay.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, SEPT. 17, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### The Pin in the Candle

IF THE rulers of Japan are gifted with a truly broad statesmanship, they have, at the present moment, a unique opportunity for manifesting it. If, on the other hand, they are simply intent on a political success, they will find the pieces on the diplomatic chess table arranged to favor them, but they will be extremely ill-advised to take advantage of it. It is, in other words, always a mistake to be too ready to take advantage of your neighbor's necessities. Great powers have long memories, and Austria-Hungary is, today, paying the penalty for, amongst other things, having forgotten that interesting fact, on the day Count Aehrenthal realized that he had Monsieur Isvolsky on the hip, and expressed his intention, either with his leave or without his leave, of annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Now nobody suspects Japan of doing anything so crudely undiplomatic as Austria-Hungary did on that historic occasion. No one imagines that Viscount Ishii is going to appear before Mr. Wilson, as the Roman Quintus Fabius appeared before the Carthaginian, and, having made a fold in his kimono, offer him peace or war as the price of Manchuria. But everybody does know that the peaceable permeation of Manchuria is going on all the time; that one Japanese army lies behind the lines of Port Arthur, and another within the fortifications of Kuei-chow; and that the Korean peninsula is as much Japanese as the island of Formosa. In the same way every one knows that Japan hurriedly dropped the famous "twenty-five demands" made upon Peking, by Baron Ka-to, but every one is by no means sure that the conversion was not effected on the basis of "Hobson's choice," nor is every one by any manner of means convinced that the recurring repudiation of Ka-to's policy is not inspired by the wholesome dread of the child who has played too familiarly with the fire.

Now there is no advantage to be gained by any of the great powers assuming a virtue which is not its own. It is abundantly obvious that Japan could justify the most reprehensible action she has ever been guilty of by the example of one or another of the great Christian powers. But it is also entirely incontrovertible, as an ancient proverb says, that two blacks never have and never will make a white; and that it would afford no satisfactory reason at all to Peking for the loss of Manchuria, to know that there was once a King in Delhi and a Dey in Algiers, to say nothing of tribal chiefs in the forests of Massachusetts, or even an elector at Herrenhausen. The thing, in short, which happens to interest China, now and at any time, is not how the Roman Empire or the Empire of Spain was acquired, but how she is to preserve the integrity of her own Empire. When she entered the war, and inconsiderately became an ally of Japan's, she decidedly stuck a considerable pin in the candle of Japanese tutelage, to call it by no stronger name. But what she is now waiting to see is that the candle is blown out at this point, and not allowed to go on burning beyond the pin-mark.

Now there are exactly two ways in which this can be done. The best way, the most statesmanlike from every point of view would be for Japan to wholeheartedly blow out the candle herself, and trust to gaining China's good will by a display of truly disinterested assistance and advice. It is perfectly true that this is a counsel of perfection governments have rarely shown a disposition to accept. But that is because they have never yet understood the true Science of government, which is based on that adherence to Principle, which the apostle to the Gentiles declared was foolishness to men. The present war has, however, produced some flickering indications that the spiritual consciousness of the world is being at last aroused. And, as a result, Japan could scarcely do better than display some perception of the fact. At the same time it is always a good thing to remember the maxim of that old pagan Seneca, "Sic vive cum hominibus tanquam Deus videat, et videt," it is distinctly well to live amongst men, not only as if God might be seeing you, but as if He were seeing you. In plain English what, in the simple idiom of the New England farm, is described as "a nigger in the wood-pile," will, in the new diplomacy, be found a person to be summarily ejected. Honesty will prove the best policy, not from the standpoint of mere expediency, but from that of Principle.

The alternative to all this is something no responsible statesman, least of all a Japanese one, in the present chapter of the world's history, should care to contemplate. It means embarking, in the old diplomatic junk of the far eastern political pirate, in waters infested, it is to be hoped, with cruisers which have gone to sea under the flags of the new statesmanship. That would mean, for Japan, a constant struggle against overwhelming forces, not even necessarily in the shape of dreadnoughts and tariff restrictions, but against those moral forces which are always in the end victorious, and which have left the face of the globe strewn with the wreck of empires, from the dust heaps of Babylon, where the antiquarian plies his spade and mattock, to where the moonlight pierces the ruins of Karnak and Luxor, or from the now filthy streets of Stamboul, through which Solymen once rode in all his magnificence, to that Madrid which once boasted that it was the capital of an empire on which the sun never set, or to the ruined arches of Rome under which came the Cæsars leading the hostages of the world.

The world knows, as has been said, that Viscount Ishii is no Quintus Fabius, just as it knows that Mr. Wilson is no Carthaginian, and that between the third century before Christ, and the twentieth after, there is a great gulf fixed. Nevertheless the world, in the interval has seen plentiful examples of that "fides Punica" which Sallust pilloried. Now Punic faith, or bad faith, has been as common in Christian as in pagan diplomacy, and

so has been something the proverb omits, and that is the political Roman pot calling the political Punic kettle black. It is just all these things the new diplomacy is being evolved, it is to be trusted, to do away with. Therefore it is to be hoped also that Japan will take due note of the pin in the candle. If not the successors of the Viscount may find occasion, when they think of him, to recall that extraordinary saying of Madame la Pompadour, "Après nous le déluge"—after us the deluge.

### Mr. Bhupendranath Basu on India

THE appointment of Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, a Calcutta lawyer and politician, and a former president of the Indian National Congress, to the Council of the Secretary of State for India, must certainly be regarded as marking another step towards that ideal of self-government for India which all statesmen, whether Indian or British, are increasingly united in setting before themselves. For many years Mr. Basu, in spite of his long connection with the Indian National Congress, which, until Lord Minto adopted a wise policy of recognition, was ever bitterly opposed to the Government, has always shown himself a statesman. His recent statements on the question of Indian self-government, a project which he has had at heart for many years, show clearly enough that he has, in a marked degree, that supreme gift of the real statesman, that of "knowing how to wait." I do not look for any large and striking immediate results, he said, in an interview, after giving his views on the present position of the question, but in twenty-five or thirty years, well, let us "wait and see."

The most important point brought out by Mr. Basu was, perhaps, that in which he urged the necessity of the British Government making a beginning. "I have no desire," he said, "to force the pace of self-government unduly, but a real beginning must be made, and definite steps must be taken to show that the end aimed at in Indian administration is self-government." Here Mr. Basu, with true political instinct, places his finger on the crux of the situation. For several years past—it is true with increasing definiteness—British statesmen have been discussing the inevitability of self-government for India. The British Government has, moreover, been steadily giving the Indian a stronger voice in the government of his country, but the great question of self-government in any form, no matter how limited, remains the same shadowy "goal," which the Aga Khan, some five years ago, warned his followers was "still distant."

"We fix no time limit," declared the Hon. Ambica Charan Mozundar, at the annual meeting of the Indian National Congress, held at Lucknow early this year, "but there must be, henceforth, a distinct tendency visible in every branch of the administration to trust in the future policy of the Government." Indians, he said, in effect, would be content to ascend step by step, but it was time that they had set clearly before them what they were striving for. Mr. Basu means the same thing as Mr. Mozundar, and both mean the same thing as Mr. Montagu, who, in his recent famous speech on India, in the British House of Commons, declared roundly that it was impossible to "govern a great country by the dispatch of telegrams." Mr. Montagu's vision as to the future of India is, it is true, different from that of the great majority of Indian nationalists, but all are agreed on these points: that there is urgent need of changes, and that there is still more urgent need that a definite beginning should be made in the task of effecting them.

### "That Government Shall Not Perish"

THE UNITED STATES has learned a great deal about itself since the opening of the war. It has learned, for instance, that the nation has great need of preparedness for war, when war impends, but it has learned also that there is such a thing as preparedness for peace, and in either case that preparedness cannot stop short of a condition of thought, a national unity of purpose and idealism, wherein every individual of the aggregation that stands as the nation shall feel himself in accord with the idea of government and individual freedom that has its expression in the term "United States of America."

Long before the war opened the need of this kind of unity was generally recognized, but the conditions seemed to defy analysis. There was much talk of "the melting pot"; many observers were agreed that the United States had been taking in its unregenerate thousands from overseas much more rapidly than it could absorb them; and there was increasing apprehension over the fact that vast numbers of newcomers to America were growing up here in colonies where they were, unfortunately, released from many of the restrictions that would have bound them in their former homes, and yet were out of reach of those influences which should have been leading and training them toward the assumption of the responsibilities without which no individual can be a true citizen of the American Republic.

In the heat of this war, citizenship everywhere has been tried as in a furnace. In the United States, as elsewhere, citizenship has been newly evaluated, if not newly defined. Like patriotism, it has once again been seen to be not a cheap thing to be lightly assumed or cast aside, but as in other great periods of the world's history, it has been seen and recognized as a vital allegiance, a personal alignment, a pledge, binding the component individuals of a nation, in effect, to seek the good of each by working for the good of all.

Now that the experiences of the war have brought a clarification in the national thought on this subject, a national movement is getting under way to correct the errors of the past with respect to the development of citizenship, and to fend against errors of the future. Schools, social settlements, labor organizations, civic associations, are being correlated in a nation-wide effort to reach the so-called alien elements of the population of this great country with a new and more friendly and more sympathetic interest. The purpose will be to give the newcomers greater incentive and opportunity to meet and mingle with those who are already imbued with the ideals for which the nation stands; to offer instruction in the

history of the nation's origin and development that shall lead alien residents to a true understanding of the American idea of government, and that shall bring them, surely if slowly, to the status of good citizens.

What has already been done in New York City, through the agency of Mayor Mitchell's Committee on Aliens, is described, on another page of this newspaper today, in an article which outlines some of the problems that confront the new movement, and hints at some of the plans for meeting them. Other articles will follow in this newspaper from time to time, for the work in other cities is equally important, and newspaper presentation of its progress will obviously be of assistance in giving the movement breadth and momentum. Moreover, this work is one that should not be limited to any class or any professional group. It is one that can well be kept in view and aided by personal effort on the part of all classes and all individuals. For in some such effort, perhaps exclusively, lies the hope of continuing democracy effective, and those who sincerely give their services to their country in this wise, whether in war or in peace, are surely contributing to the end that, in those oft-quoted words of Lincoln at Gettysburg, "the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

### St. Louis in War Time

IN MAY, 1911, it was announced, in Washington, that St. Louis was to become the chief military center of the United States, in accordance with plans formulated by the War Department. The change, it was explained, formed a part of a broad scheme of reorganization. In place of numerous small departments, five divisions would be created. These were to be the Division of the East, with headquarters in New York; the Central Division, with headquarters in St. Louis; the Western Division, with headquarters in San Francisco; the Division of Hawaii and Panama, and the Division of the Philippines. The proposed Central Division was to embrace the existing Departments of the Lakes, Colorado, and Texas. Although the plan was not carried into effect, Chicago continuing as the headquarters of the Central Department down to the present year, the tentative selection of St. Louis as the chief military center of the country was in line with public expectation over a large part of the Union. Recently there have been repeated statements to the effect that St. Louis would be designated as the military center of the country. The frequency of such reports is doubtless due, in some degree, to the prominence of St. Louis as a military rendezvous and entrepôt in the past.

When the settlement fell into the possession of the United States, upon the consummation of the Louisiana Purchase, it was made the military supply point for the Great West. Because of the early establishment of traffic on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and their tributaries, St. Louis was easily the most convenient distributing center west of the Alleghenies. The introduction of steam navigation, of course, greatly enhanced its importance in this particular. The water traffic of the city had grown to tremendous proportions by 1825. It was in St. Louis that the great exploration parties and military expeditions of the '40s and '50s were organized. It was from St. Louis, on May 14, 1804, that Captain Meriwether Lewis and Lieutenant William Clark started on their memorable journey to the Northwest. From St. Louis, also, ventured Zebulon Montgomery Pike, then a first lieutenant in the Regular Army, on his voyage up the Mississippi, on August 9, 1805, in search of the source of that stream; and on his later expedition up the Arkansas River, into New Spain, and among the fastnesses of the Rocky Mountains. It was in St. Louis, too, that John C. Fremont began, practically, his career as an explorer and pathfinder.

In St. Louis, for more than half a century, were collected and distributed provisions, arms, and ammunition used in the various Indian wars. It was St. Louis that supplied the outposts of the frontier in the early mining days. St. Louis was the entrepôt of munitions, and the most important northern rendezvous of troops in the Mexican War. In the Civil War it became a point of national importance by reason of the efforts made by the South to take Missouri out of the Union, and by the North to keep it in. Attempts made by the Confederates to seize the barracks and Government stores aroused the Federals to great activity, and for weeks, within the city itself, and for months in the surrounding country, the contest between the contending forces was continuous and sharp. With St. Louis, in those days, were associated, on the one side, the names of General Frank P. Blair and General Nathaniel Lyon; on the other, that of General Sterling Price. As a captain in the Regular Army, U. S. Grant was stationed for a considerable time at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis; and William Tecumseh Sherman, after retirement from a seminary professorship in Louisiana when that State seceded, became president of a street railway company in St. Louis, and held that position when, on May 14, 1861, he was appointed colonel of the Thirteenth Regular Infantry.

The American Winston Churchill, in his work, "The Crisis," gives a faithful and vivid portrayal of the military, as well as the civil, aspect of St. Louis in the early '60s. Because of the division of opinion among its people, there was perhaps no other city of consequence in the country where so much partisan bitterness prevailed. Descendants of the founders of the settlement were almost unanimously in sympathy with the South; the younger element, drawn from all parts of the North, and from Europe, was in sympathy with the North. Trade with the South, by river, was suspended for a time by the blockade, to the great detriment of business, but with the reopening of navigation to New Orleans and the Gulf, as a result of Federal naval victories and the silencing of the Vicksburg forts, St. Louis became a commanding military center once more. Here the North and South met, and from the levee of St. Louis flowed a continuous stream of men and munitions for Grant and Sherman, until the close of the campaign in the West.

What St. Louis has lost in river transportation it has

gained in railroad facilities during recent years. If, as many believe, the Southwest is to be selected as a training ground for a large portion of the new Army, the revival of St. Louis as a military center will be a matter of course.

### Notes and Comments

WONDERFUL are the stories the walls of Christie's could tell if, in one of the most banal of metaphors, they were able to speak. They have seen reputations go up, and they have seen them go down. Whistler, who, so John Ruskin declared, flung a pot of paint in the face of the public, and called it a picture, was amongst the former. Frith, who was one of Ruskin's witnesses, in the famous libel suit to which the words just quoted gave birth, was amongst the latter. I tossed up, declared Frith, in the witness box on that famous occasion, to decide whether I should become an artist or not. Of course he did, was Whistler's vitriolic comment, a saying recorded in "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies."

MUCH more startling, however, than any change recorded in the prices paid for Whistlers or Friths have been the variations in the prices of the works of Matthew Maris. Not long ago two paintings of his sold, at Christie's, for £6615 and £3570, respectively. For the latter Maris received, from a dealer in Paris, 150 francs, or £6 5s. It is true there was something more: it was a letter of excellent advice exhorting him not to try the patience of the benevolent by painting such rubbish in future.

HISTORY of forty or fifty years ago was repeated in Missouri, recently, when a band of highwaymen terrorized the little town of Sullivan, not many miles from St. Louis. The raid followed the plan outlined in former days by the Younger brothers and Frank and Jesse James, with some additional precautions, such as the cutting of telephone wires. The telephone was no obstacle in the way of the earlier raiders, but they were not able to travel in high-power automobiles, as do modern highwaymen. Banditry, it seems, is not an infrequent product of war times, in the United States and in other countries. The Quantrill guerrillas, the James and Younger bands, and others, to say nothing of the reign of terror caused by Villa in Mexico, seem to have been products of disturbed conditions accompanying, or immediately following, warfare.

THE castle which was built in Posen by the Kaiser, in order, as Mr. Gerard tells us, to conciliate the Poles to Prussian rule, had, as might really have been expected, a diametrically opposite effect. Posen became the center of Polish disaffection, and the headquarters of a political organization formed to fan the flame of Polish nationalism. Paderevski was one of those to subscribe to it, and, in consequence, he got into bad odor with the authorities. On one occasion he announced his intention of giving a performance in Posen of his opera "Manru," but was immediately forbidden to do so by the police. Paderevski, nothing beaten, went to Lemberg, the capital of Austrian Poland, and gave a concert at which he charged particularly high prices for seats. His purpose was known, and the concert brought him in over a thousand pounds, which he sent immediately to the Posen Committee of National Organization.

WITH the price of bar silver quoted at \$1.04 an ounce, f. o. b. Pacific Coast terminal points, and with the prospect of still higher prices, the revival of mining in the famous Comstock property at Virginia City, Nev., long predicted as certain when silver should "come into its own," would now seem to be due. Fabulous stories have been related of the inexhaustible veins of silver buried deep under Mount Davidson, said to have been located and conserved for a time like the present period. Stories having to do with mines, however, are not always easily verified.

THE completion of Dr. Garfield's Advisory Fuel Board encourages the average citizen, who has recently been watching the antics of his thermometer with grave concern, to believe that before winter actually sets in, the Fuel Administration will be in a position to fix something like what he considers a fair retail price for anthracite.

THE fact that Peruvians, Bolivians, and Ecuadorans are using news paper from the United States for wrapping paper, because its admission free of duty makes it cheaper than other varieties, is an odd commentary on conditions in certain countries that make it necessary for the press to curtail its use of the commodity because of scarcity and high cost. This is a matter into which, it would seem, the experts on the tariff in the United States might well look.

GOVERNOR PHILIPP now scores Senator La Follette for an attitude on public questions that has won Wisconsin disrepute. It actually appears that the Wisconsin Senator's henchmen may have to abandon their once vaunted, but recently little heard of, scheme to make him a candidate for the presidency, while supporting Governor Philipp for reelection.

NO DOUBT General Castro, like a once-prominent financier, long ago reached a point where he could truly say that he no longer desired publicity. There seems to be no place, in either hemisphere, where the former President of Venezuela can hide from the public eye; and he cannot, because of circumstances over which he has no control, go home to his native land. The former dictator appears to be the Twentieth Century "Man Without a Country."

"THINK out new ways; think out new methods; think out even new ways of dealing with old problems. Don't always be thinking of getting back to where you were before the war. Get a really new world." So said Mr. Lloyd George, some little time ago. It sounds like good advice.